

LABOR EXPECTED
TO ACT AGAINST
INJUNCTION LAWUpholding of Right of Writ
by Supreme Court Rouses
Organized RanksINTIMATELY AFFECTS
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTESBelieved That Attempts to
Right Matters by Legisla-
tion Will Follow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—All organized labor is affected by the decision of the Supreme Court, reversing the Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding the injunction against the Stonecutters' Union for acts alleged to violate the Clayton Act. Trust Act. Justices Louis D. Brandegee and Oliver Wendell Holmes dissented.

The case is one in a series of Supreme Court rulings which have interpreted the meaning of the Clayton Act of 1914 adversely to the organized labor hoped would be the result. The Clayton Act, hailed as the "Union's Magna Carta," when passed by Congress, was supposed to exempt unions from the operation of the anti-trust laws and to prevent issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

The present case, known as Bedford Cut Stone Company vs. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, further clips the wings of the Clayton Act by permitting injunction of a new series of practices resorted to by organized labor as economic weapons. Since the issue involved intimately affects recent labor discontent with court rulings, and affects the whole question of the legal status of unions, it will probably revive labor efforts for new legislation.

Stonecutters' Union Powerful

The Stonecutters' Union has a membership of 5000, with 150 locals, and about 30 to 35 in each. The 24 corporations involved on the employers' side ship about 70 per cent of all the cut stone in the country with combined investment of \$5,000,000.

Following a strike in Bedford Cut Stone Company's plant followed by a lockout, the corporation began operating on a "company union" basis. The union thereupon urged its members working on buildings in other states to refuse to work on stone put out by the corporation. The corporation sought an injunction for relief "against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the anti-trust laws."

The Supreme Court now upholds the use of the injunction in the labor dispute, on the ground of its interstate character. Associate Justice Sutherland, who wrote the majority opinion, held that the union acted threatened to destroy or narrow the interstate trade of the Bedford Company.

How to carry out the injunction may be an interesting development of the case, which orders the union as a corporate body and as composed of individuals to do a certain type of work. Commenting on this important angle of the situation, Mr. Brandegee, in his sharp, dissenting opinion, says:

"If on the undisputed facts of this case refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law, and the Clayton Act, an

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1927

Local

Mayor Asks Study of State Funds...

Cab Company Act Proposed...

Veto of Power Bill Forecast...

Building Record Set for State...

Evening School Diplomas Presented...

Radio Tonight...

G. A. R. Closes Session...

General

Citizens Owns \$40 Share in Schools...

60,000 Reds Strike Back at General...

Japanese Gains in Sports Cited...

French Deny Responsibility for Deadlock...

Review of Sacco Case Petitioned...

Domination by Soviets Sought...

Move to Join Lake to Coast...

Texas Tornado Victims Aided...

Turks Have Bill to Protect Workers...

Social Rights Sent Great Britain...

Senator Presses Reforms...

Prison Labor Is Advocated...

Federal Tax on Automobiles...

Urgent Requirements...

East Side Site for Big Theater...

Ford Official Under Summons...

Chemists Plan Month's Session...

Indiana's Impending War Memorial...

"Ballet Mechanique" Given in New York...

Grange Expects Federal Change...

Forests in East and West Compared...

Britain Buys Motor Yachts...

Immigration Law Discussed...

Safekeeping Given Migratory Birds...

Architect Plan to Develop...

Armour Grain Firm Suspended...

Flying Wings in Huge Airplane...

Austrian Rail Line to White Coal...

Wheat Farmers Turn to Power...

Airplane Reported in Shipbuilding...

Gains Reported in Shipbuilding...

Russia Debates School Expenses...

Austrian Bank Prints Report...

Number of Idle in Europe Grows...

Financial

Unsettled Tone in Stock...

New York and Boston Stock...

New York Corn Market...

Effects of Crude Oil Price Cuts...

Wool Market Operations Quiet...

New York Bond Market...

Cotton Cloth Market Activity Less...

Sports

Southern California Baseball...

Major League Baseball...

United States Three-Cushion Billiards...

Features

San Francisco's Chinatown Has Boy...

Who "Loves Colors"...

Some "Unlabeled" Politics...

With the Liberator...

Water-Put Naturalists Once Collectors...

Of Bickering...

Hunted...

World News Page...

Each Reviewer and Literary...

The Home Forum...

Spirituality in Education...

The Sunday...

What They Are Saying...

In the Lighter View...

Editorials...

Letters in the Editor...

Literature in English...

The Week in Berlin...

Every Minneapolis Citizen
Owns \$40 Share in Schools

Biggest Business Run by City Valued at \$21,000,000—Sites Ready for Future Buildings

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence).—The importance which Minneapolis attaches to its educational system is strikingly illustrated in a preliminary report of George F. Womrath, business superintendent of schools, which shows that the city, through its board of education, today is operating a school plant valued at \$21,000,000, the largest single business institution conducted by the taxpayers of the city.

The value of the plant, comprising 217 buildings, has almost doubled in the last 10 years. Now the city is planning to erect a vocational school, to cost \$1,000,000.

Mr. Womrath's data shows that all of the Minneapolis school structures, placed together, would be 50 times as large as the 13-story First National-Soo Line Building, the tallest building in Minneapolis. They would have a blackboard covering six acres and a total floor area of 110 acres. The value of all school properties represents about \$40 for every resident of the City of Minneapolis.

Low Maintenance Costs

Minneapolis has established a very favorable record in respect to the cost of maintaining its school buildings. This is placed at \$355,000 a year, or 2 1/2 per cent of the total value. Costs of operating various types of buildings range from 1 to 15 per cent.

Minneapolis is now erecting school buildings that should stand for 150 years. Mr. Womrath said: "They are the types of buildings that should withstand tornadoes or earthquakes."

"The Board of Education also has

carried out a policy of purchasing sufficient sites, in advance of actual needs, so that today the city has a site for every school building that will ever be needed in the city."

According to the statistics set forth in Mr. Womrath's report, Minneapolis has 74 elementary school buildings, 9 permanent junior high school buildings, 11 portable school buildings, 9 permanent junior high school buildings, and 111 portable and detached buildings located on various school sites. These buildings have 3400 schoolrooms, 17 auditoriums, 72 gymnasiums, 73 kindergarten rooms and 131 acres of playground space.

Checking the Desk Career

An interesting phase of the maintenance of the school plant is the manner in which the business department has coped with disfigurement of desks and school furniture. School authorities for many years were not content with the problem created by pseudo-artists who decorated the tops of desks with landscapes, railroad systems, houses, parks, zoological gardens and sentimental poetry and drawings of all sorts. These were cut out and bored and whittled.

Observation has proved that one mark invites another until the whole top of the desk is scarred. School authorities have found that the need is to prevent the first mark being made and to remove all marks as soon as discovered. Since the adoption of this policy, the disfigurement of school seats and desks has been greatly reduced. Approximately 7000 seats are refinished every year.

JAPANESE GAINS
IN SPORTS CITEDPan-Pacific Conference Is
Told of 25,000 Youths
in One Field Meet

By Special Cable

HONOLULU, T. H., April 13.—Development of countries through the medium of outdoor sports is so far the most outstanding topic at the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Recreation and Recreation, in session here.

D. S. Uihara, Minister of Home Affairs of Japan, declared that the average height of Japanese women has increased two inches in the last 20 years, and that of men one inch. "The conviction is increasing in Japan that outdoor recreation and physical education makes you a better citizen and justifies the reservation of virgin park areas."

The Boy Scout and Girl Scout movements were held to be an outgrowth of the desire for outdoor recreation. By A. K. Powelson, Honorary director, who said these movements tend to unite the world as the ideas and ideals of Scouts in all countries are similar. When these youths become men and women better harmony and similar ideals will be found all over the world.

The educational value of national parks was grasped by delegates when Ansel Hall, chief naturalist of the United States National Park Service, outlined the policy of the Government: "The spiritual feeling you get when looking at a tall mountain or majestic forest makes you a better citizen and justifies the reservation of virgin park areas."

The Mexican Government's irrigation policy was the chief topic for the reclamation section. Jose Mares, National Commissioner of Irrigation, declared the policy of the Calles Government makes you a better citizen and justifies the reservation of virgin park areas.

The center and support of family groups, and to provide agricultural instruction, credit and schools. It is the plan, he said, eventually to put all projects under the direction of the people on co-operative projects.

The education section declared Hawaii an ideal spot for an educational experiment in bringing together different racial cultures and ideas, and advised many exchange professors with the University of Hawaii, and that the results should be sent to all institutions in the Pacific area. An international music festival followed.

NICARAGUANS SEEK
NEW RAIL LINE FUNDSWould Interest Americans in
\$4,000,000 Project There

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The Nicaraguan Government is making renewed efforts to interest foreign capital in the construction of a \$4,000,000 railway line 37 miles long to the Caribbean from San Miguelito on Lake Nicaragua, which in turn will be related to Corinto Managua Railway by a line of lake steamers.

When the railway is constructed the new isolated Caribbean country will be opened up to economic enterprises. From the strategic point of view the new line will also be important in that it will enable the central Government at Managua to dominate the center of revolutionary activities in the Caribbean section of the country.

It will be advantageous to the United States when that long-desired ocean to ocean line of communication will be opened up pending the construction of the projected canal. American capitalists are said to be planning to undertake construction as soon as peace is restored.

Iowa Lifts Speed Limit
to Lessen Congestion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Ia.

IN ENACTING a bill raising the legal speed limit for motorcars to 40 miles an hour on the public highways, outside of cities and towns, the Iowa Legislature has placed this State in the ranks of those that are urging faster travel to cope with traffic congestion. The bill has been signed by Governor Hammill.

Spokane of the new speed limit, an increase of five miles per hour over the previous limit, pointed out that highways congested with cars traveling at moderate rates of speed are a menace to the safety of those who are forced to travel at a slower rate of speed.

The new law, which is effective July 1, will limit the speed of motorcars to 40 miles an hour on highways outside of cities and towns.

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FRANCE DENIES
RESPONSIBILITY
FOR DEADLOCKRegret Felt at Stay of League
Deliberations—President
Coolidge's Plan

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, April 13.—The deadlock in the disarmament deliberations of the League of Nations is deeply regretted in France, where it is held that the fault lies elsewhere, and where it is recognized that the present failure must place President Coolidge's proposals for a naval conference more in evidence. France certainly maintains its former position, but it is obvious that as the League of Nations continues to clear into view.

The defeat of the League project was no part of President Coolidge's purpose and it was made plain that the United States did not desire to impair the League's prestige and authority. Yet the powers must turn to the June conference. Some quarters appear disposed to ask how far the anticipation of the 1928 naval conference influenced the present proceedings. France, England and Italy are all countries, in putting forth their claims probably considered their own on the forthcoming naval project.

Crux in Disarmament

It is seen that President Coolidge, instead of dealing a blow at the League may serve the League. Every body has agreed that the future of the League depends on its eventual success in disarmament. If the June conference, within the framework of the

shocking indignities to foreign women too indecent to be made public."

In another part of the statement, the missionaries said:

"It is our conviction that the firing of the naval vessels prevented the murder of many foreigners caught in the city. It was immediately after the shelling began by the American and British ships that bugles were sounded and the soldiers ceased the systematic work of destruction, demonstrating that they were under control of higher military officers. These are all incontrovertible facts. It now seems the all-established opinion both of Chinese and foreigners that those responsible for these outrages were of the Communist wing of the Nationalist Government, which is dominated and directed by Russian Bolshevik advisers."

The British gunboat Woodcock, proceeding down the Yangtze River from Hankow, was fired on by the Chinese, presumably Nationalists. The Woodcock replied with machine guns and six-pounders. There were no British casualties.

A wireless message from Hankow said an American gunboat, name not given, has brought to Hankow a group of Americans from Chungking and Ichang.

The British cruiser Carlisle has left Shanghai for Weihaiwei, in Shantung, because trouble was expected there through the activities of the Communists. No report has been received from the Shantung Peninsula have been received.

Hong Kong reported that small groups of missionaries mostly Americans are arriving daily from Canton and vicinity, taking refuge at Kowloon outside Hong Kong. It was not believed, however, that an outbreak is pending at Canton.

PAROLE FOR DR. COOK MEETS OPPOSITION

NEW ORLEANS, April 13 (AP)—United States District Attorney Henry Zweifel of Fort Worth, Tex., today applied to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here to set aside an order releasing Dr. Frederick A. Cook from Leavenworth prison on a five-year probation period.

The order issued recently by Judge Wilson in the United States District Court at Fort Worth, in addition to ordering Dr. Cook released on a probation period, also relieved him of a fine of \$12,000. The appeal was taken under advisement.

DOMINATION BY SOVIETS SOUGHT

Communists Active in Foochow—Organizing Unions Being Carried Out

By STANLEY HIGH
FOOCHOW (Special Correspondence)—It is through a Sovietized labor organization that the Communists hope to gain domination of the Kuomintang. This fact was plain in Canton, and it finds further support in the situation here in Foochow. While the moderates, who administer the affairs of government in this Province of Fukien, seek to restore order and to introduce a variety of reforms, the radicals, through incessant labor agitation, are deliberately hindering progress in the interests of an eventual Communist coup d'état. It is too soon to say which element, eventually, will dominate affairs.

The first step in this program, of course, involves the organization of unions and the immediate declaration of strikes. During the past week, for example, the richly clothed have struck. Recently a large mass meeting was held, which was the prelude to a strike of the employees of Chinese tailors—particularly of those tailors who manufacture foreign clothes. The entire staff of the Foochow postal system have walked out, and when the demands made were quickly acquiesced in, walked in again, much to the disgust of those who had planned the affair. Last night a meeting of the union of servants in the employ of foreigners was held, and it was voted to demand a rise for all foreign employed servants of approximately 200 per cent. Just when this action will eventuate in a strike is not known.

Labor Conditions Bad
Many other developments of this sort are in the making. At the local headquarters of the labor unions, the extent of the program that has been undertaken was quickly apparent. In quick time three different unions, in different sections of the old yamen that served as headquarters, held strike meetings. One of these was the employees of the umbrella manu-

facturers; another the makers of Chinese pens; and the third the rope makers union. That labor conditions in most of these trades have been very bad is undeniable. A survey made by one of the local consulates indicated that the price of rice had risen more than 33 per cent since the last general increase by foreigners of the wages of their servants. Among the employees of Chinese the situation is much more serious. The righting of these conditions is one of the first planks in the program of the Kuomintang Party as, likewise, it is involved in the doctrine laid down for the party by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. But it was no part of the platform of either Dr. Sun Yat-sen or the party that he organized that this "understanding" should become an agency of disruption in the hands of an alien-minded group.

Russia Becomes a Peril
In an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, one of the highest local officials of the Kuomintang declared that "Russia, which has been a source of great help to us in our hour of need, is now becoming a genuine peril to the constructive policies that we are seeking to introduce. We are told that, now, we must all turn Communist—a turn which a vast majority of the Chinese will never take. But just at present we are not quite strong enough to make a stand against the agitators which Russia is supporting and the rather large company whom they have converted."

Meanwhile, every device of propaganda is being utilized to incite the people against the moderates of the Kuomintang. Daily and weekly papers are published in the interests of the extremists and distributed free of charge. Inflammatory placards and posters are circulated, a new crop appearing every day, until wall space is at a premium and the printers' trade has been all but commandeered by the agitators. Almost every poster calls upon the Chinese to "Ta Tao" (destroy) and the expression is applied, without discrimination, against individuals and institutions. Of the most recent posters, which appeared on the streets this morning, one calls upon Foochow to "Ta Tao" the commissioner of education, and the other to "Ta Tao" the Electric Light Company.

Investigation revealed that the commissioner of education was singled out because of his refusal to meet the demands of certain students that a special drive be instituted against mission schools. The Electric Light Company came in for attention because of an increase of rates which had been made necessary, according to reports, by the increase in the company pay roll following a recent strike of its employees.

That, with all this incitement to violence, there has been, on the part of the people themselves, no violence whatever is significant. Up to the present time, only men in uniform have been concerned in the outbreaks which have come. "The Communists in China," an American said to me today, "are simply barking up the wrong tree. If there were really any anti-foreign feeling or any widespread acceptance of these incendiary doctrines we would have been driven out of here long ago. As for the Kuomintang, when its leaders can turn their

attention from the war in the north to internal affairs, they will make short shift of the extreme element."

That opinion is believed to be very generally shared in the British and the American communities in Foochow. And it is because they fear the strength of the moderate wing that the extremists, just now, are making their bid for power while the major energies of the party are engaged in the conflict in the north.

Provides \$100,000 to Protect Animals

Denver Man Devotes Bulk of Fortune to Relief of Mistreated and Neglected

DENVER, Colo., April 13 (Special)—His great love for animals led Fred H. Forrester of Denver to leave the bulk of his fortune, valued at \$119,000, to the Colorado State Board of Child and Animal Protection, for apportioning relief to neglected, mistreated animals in Denver and in Colorado at large, according to the wording of the will.

Mr. Forrester had always been especially fond of animals, especially dogs. The will stipulated that his own dog, "Shep," be given adequate care and a good home. A request that three drinking fountains for animals be erected in Denver down town district, also was included. Forrester, by the late board in persons charged with mistreating dumb animals are to be paid for out of income from the bequest, according to provisions in the instrument. The amount available for this care and protection of animals, when personal bequests have been made, will exceed \$100,000.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight; fresh northerly winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly rain on the south coast; slightly colder tonight; fresh north and northerly winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight; colder on the south coast; Thursday colder; fresh north winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany 28
Atlantic City 41
Boston 41
Buffalo 38
Calgary 28
Charleston 48
Chicago 32
Cincinnati 41
Cleveland 41
Denver 24
Des Moines 40
Eastport 34
Galveston 58
Hartford 38
Helena 28
Jacksonville 66
Kansas City 36
Los Angeles 48
Memphis 44
Miami 72
Nashville 44
New Orleans 48
New York 45
Philadelphia 52
Pittsburgh 41
Portland, Me. 40
Portland, Ore. 45
Reno 34
San Francisco 48
St. Louis 40
St. Paul 32
Seattle 48
Tampa 62
Washington 56

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 9:35 p. m.
Thursday, 9:52 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

GREELEY
Kleever Klad Woman
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Direct from manufacturers to consumer at a great saving. We specialize in Little Lady and extra sizes, also regular sizes, guaranteeing style and quality.
Dresses \$15.75 to \$20.00 Coats \$22.50 to \$25.00
(West of Franklin Street)
28 West 30th Street, New York

High Grade Furs
at Wholesale Prices
Featuring scarfs of natural silver pointed and dyed foxes, beaver martens and sable, also fur coats.
Furs reconditioned stored free of charge.
HELEN A. STODDARD
(Associated with Wholesale Manufacturers)
144 West 30th Street, New York
9th Floor

REVIEW OF SACCO CASE PETITIONED

Members of Mount Holyoke Faculty Among Supporters of New Investigation

A petition signed by 52 members of the faculty of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, was among approximately 50 communications in the mail at the office of Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, bearing upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The signers of this petition, including Mary E. Woolley, president of the college, requested the appointment of a "committee of impartial citizens" to review the case.

A telegram from the executive committee of the Social Problems Club of Columbia University also urged emergency and the appointment of a commission.

Messages From Europe
From Berlin came a cablegram from Arthur Schuler of the Socialist Parliamentary Faction of the Reichstag protesting that capital punishment in this case "would be considered a judicial crime." From Stockholm, Hansson-Moller sent a telegram (copy below) signed by the Social Democratic Party, joining with those who are convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent.

A. N. Holcombe, of the department of government, Harvard University, wrote approving Governor Fuller's action, in the so-called "carbarn case" last year, but saying this case is made very different by the grave doubt as to the prisoners' guilt.

Several States Represented
Other letters included two from professors of Wellesley College, one from a professor of theology, and citizens of several states.

Central Labor Councils of Los Angeles and Portland, Ore., garment makers' unions of New York, and the Workmen's Circle of Atlanta, Ga., sent protests.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, who filed a resolve in the Legislature Monday for a special commission on the case, said that since filing the resolve he has spent hours reading a transcript of the

case. He said he was convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. He said he was convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. He said he was convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent.

Private Dining Room for Parties
Luncheon, 12-2-25
Dinner, 5-10-15-20
Sunday, 12-15-20-25
Supper, 5-10-15
Orders taken for Cabarets, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

evidence and talking with newspapermen who covered the case, and that he is now "firm in the opinion that there can be no doubt of the innocence of the two men." Previously he had formed no opinion, he said.

Labor Protest Voted
John Van Wassenewick, president of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement addressed to Governor Fuller that organized labor of the State and the bona-fide labor movement of the Nation believes that Sacco and Vanzetti are entitled to a new trial.

"Following the developments of this case knowing the many new facts and evidence that has been secured by the men and women of the defense, the character of the attorneys that are conducting the case, I feel that these men are innocent of the crime placed against them."

"The vast majority of men and women of labor will always feel that these men were unjustly convicted and doomed."

"The Commonwealth, through the Governor, owes to its thousands of citizens and millions of men and women who look to our courts for a fair trial an investigation of the entire case by an impartial commission whose findings as the result of their hearing all, with special stress on the words 'all of the evidence,' that is the possession of the court, the Department of Justice and the defense, in order that all doubt as to the innocence or guilt of these men—Sacco and Vanzetti—may be determined and faith again be established in our courts of justice."

Judge Thayer Commended
The Civitan Club of Boston has passed a resolution commending Judge Webster Thayer, the trial jury, the Supreme Court and other court officials for the ability and courage with which they conducted the case.

A petition containing the names of 25 ministers and their wives, attending a meeting of the American Unitarian Association in New York, urges the Governor to stay the sentence until every reasonable doubt of guilt has been removed.

Assistance from various sources is being offered to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, while communications from many parts of the world urging an executive review of the case are being received steadily at the Massachusetts State House.

Jane Addams Makes Sacco-Vanzetti Plea
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 13—An appeal to Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, to consider the Sacco-Vanzetti case from its international aspect has been written by Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, and is being signed by her colleagues at the pioneer social settlement. Miss Addams, who is president of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, read the letter at a meeting of the Chicago branch.

Governor Fuller is urged in this letter to consider "the striking resemblance it bears to the Dreyfus affair, both in the minds of many foreign-born citizens in the United States and thousands of people in other parts of the world."

These people are convinced, the letter declares, that it is an example of "that unfairness which is inevitable when an individual is judged not by his own acts but upon his group and racial affiliations which are grossly misunderstood."

The Woman's International League is always opposed to capital punishment, Miss Addams commented, adding, "And this is a very grave case based on circumstantial evidence."

British Group Protests
LONDON (AP)—A protest against the sentences given Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been called by the council of the Independent Labor Party. The protest expresses indignation and dismay at the refusal of the courts to grant the men a new trial and voices belief in their innocence.

WISCONSIN REPORTS FARM TENANCY GAIN

Increase Is Also Shown in Operation by Owners

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Farm tenancy in Wisconsin is on the increase, though tenants occupy fewer farms in this State than in adjoining states, with the exception of Michigan, according to a survey-report recently issued by B. H. Hibbard and Harold Howe, of the department of agricultural economics of the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin.

The report shows that in 1919 Wisconsin had 24,454 rented farms. In 1920, the number had grown to 27,353, and in 1925 had reached a total of 29,936. Farms operated by owners also increased during the same period from 151,000 to 162,000.

Another reason for the low percentage of tenancy is the large area of lands not devoted to farming, the report states, adding that dairying, which is the prevailing type of agricultural activity in Wisconsin, does not lend itself as readily to renting conditions as does grain farming.

One-third of the rented farms in the state were run at a loss and produced no income, it was indicated, and landowners made little from the rental of their farms. Only 3 per cent of those replying reported net incomes of 7.5 per cent and over.

More than 28 per cent received net incomes under 2.5 per cent; nearly 32 per cent from 2.5 to 5 per cent; and 9 per cent received from 5 to 7.5 per cent net incomes.

EDMONTON'S PAYING UTILITIES
EDMONTON, Alta. — Edmonton's public utilities, electric light, telephone, power, street railway and water works show a net surplus of \$112,395 for the first two months of the year, establishing a record.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Speaking for the Lee Wade Prize and the Boylston Prizes, Sanders Theater.
Harvard.
Annual conference, Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts, Scotch Presbyterian, Tremont and West Brookline Streets.
Meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club, Tremont Temple.
Meeting of the Unitarian Club, Hotel Somerset.
Drama recital, Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music.
Photography exhibit, Y. M. C. A., 48 Boylston Street, continues through Saturday.
Illustrated lecture by A. A. Cambridge, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A.
Free testing of motor headlights, Dorchester Avenue at Summer Street and Braves Field at Dudley Street, all week until 10:30.
Supper-conference, discussion of Mexican and Chinese situation, Byron Street.
Illustrated lecture on Yellowstone National Park, Women's Republican Club, 8 Theaters.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 3.

Colonial—Fred Stone in "Crisis-Cross," 8:15.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.
Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8.
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Vose Gallery—Paintings by American and European masters.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles Hopkinson.
Copley Gallery—Paintings by Aldro Hibbard.
Goodspeed's Print Room—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury.
P. Oleson Gallery—Cambridge—Etchings by George T. Plowman.
Newton Center Woman's Club—Paintings by Gerrit Benker.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Conference, Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, Hotel Statler, 10.
Massachusetts Child Welfare League, 3 Joy Street, 10.
Last of a series of current events talks by Miss Leslie Hopkinson, Women's City Club, 3.
Shakespearean recital, "King Lear," by H. L. Southwick, president of Emerson College, Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, 5.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fairmount Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Fur Scarfs for Spring

She who seeks that subtle enhancement of charm and chic which only the Fur Scarf can give, will find her ideal Scarf in our distinguished and comprehensive collection of Foxes, Sables and Fishers.

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SMART NEW FOOTWEAR

... that can be worn in comfort

With the new very short skirts for spring, a woman's slippers call more attention than ever to themselves.

But indeed a woman is glad to have them attract notice when they're as charming as these.

Delightfully feminine and quite distinctive in their interpretation of the Spring mode, they are also perfectly comfortable. Coward fitting is so skillful that one never pays for smart shoes with uncomfortable feet.

Slippers in two tones of colored kid, the bow-tie pump, distinctive Colonials, the shoe with snake trim—everything that fashion has decreed as smart is here. And whatever type of heel you prefer is readily at hand in the great Coward variety.

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COWARD COMFORT HOUR EVERY THURSDAY 5 P. M.—WEEK

EQUAL SUFFRAGE SEEN IN BRITAIN

Government Promises Bill
Giving Women the Vote
When Reaching 21

LONDON, April 13 (AP)—The British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government will introduce a bill at the next session of Parliament to give women the vote at 21, thus equalizing their franchise with that of the men.

The Prime Minister said it would take some time to prepare the bill, which could not be introduced before the next session in autumn. The women who will be enfranchised under the bill probably will be able to vote in next general elections, which normally will occur about November, 1929.

Mr. Baldwin's statement followed a Cabinet meeting this morning at which the franchise subject was thoroughly discussed. It is reported that Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, were against what was termed the "flapper" vote, but that their colleagues overruled them.

The decision which the Cabinet had to make was momentous, since equal franchise will add 5,000,000 women to the voting list, giving them a majority of 2,000,000 over the men.

Women suffragists who have won this great concession after a long campaign, ridicule the outcry against the "flapper vote" which has been raised by the opponents of the change. They declare short skirts have nothing to do with loyalty or brains.

Dame Millicent Fawcett, writer and noted suffragist, told the Evening Standard today that girls of 21 are more intelligent than men of that age. She even envisaged the possibility of a Cabinet including a considerable proportion of women.

Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, whose husband is a Laborite member of Parliament and has actively advocated woman suffrage for many years, declared today that by granting franchise equality "this country has taken a real step toward making the world safe for democracy."

Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite member of Parliament, said: "People always think of flappers when the subject of votes for women at 21 is mentioned. This measure will enfranchise a great many responsible professional women."

The representation of the People Act, 1918, gave men and women the vote at the age of 21 in local elections but left the minimum age for women voters in Parliamentary elections at 30. During the past two years suffrage organizations in Great Britain have conducted active agitation for the removal of this discrimination.

Early this year it was stated that 54 societies were working for the movement. It was estimated that the age distinction deprived more than

2,000,000 women between 21 and 30 of the suffrage.

A recent dispatch reported that the "Young Suffragette" organization was bombarding Mr. Baldwin with daily letters in support of the campaign. The young suffragettes also have been lobbying members of Parliament for equal suffrage.

TEXAS TORNADO VICTIMS AIDED

Relief Workers and Supplies
Rushed to Rock Springs
—Airmen Assist

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 13 (AP)—

Three airplanes took off from Kelly Field today to carry aid to the storm sufferers of Rock Springs. Authorities of the training center were prepared to send any other help needed as soon as one of the ships could return with information as to conditions in the devastated area.

A tornado struck the town last night, resulting in 52 fatalities and injuring many according to latest reports. Many of the victims were Mexicans. It was called the worst "twister" that this section has ever experienced.

The storm came from the northwest with little or no warning just after dark, according to survivors. Few buildings were left standing.

Fire broke out soon after the storm. Relief workers from San Antonio and Kerrville and a detachment of troops from Fort Clark were delayed in arriving with aid on account of storm-damaged roads.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—National Red Cross headquarters here appealed today to the 218 Red Cross chapters in Texas to donate funds for the relief of Texas tornado sufferers.

Fifteen doctors and 30 nurses were directed to proceed from San Antonio and Kerrville to the devastated area. Arthur Shaw, Red Cross camp director at San Antonio, will organize emergency relief work.

BRITISH WOULD STOP "WILD CAT" SELLING

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via

Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 13—The Govern-

ment's bill to protect the public from "wild cat" stock selling is published here after formal introduction in the House of Lords where it is now being debated. It makes personal

touting and solicitation for share-selling unlawful and an offender is liable to a heavy fine, with imprisonment for second offense.

It requires all written offers of shares to contain specified particulars about such propositions and it increases the powers exercised by the director of public prosecutions to take up cases where company directorial delinquencies are concerned. The measure is generally welcomed. The Times, for example,

Indian Girl Scouts Saluting Flag at Sundown

THIS troop on the Onondaga Reservation, near Syracuse, N. Y., which has won a high standard in tests, is listed as the only one composed of American Indian girls. Three of them are daughters of chiefs. The troop, which was formed five years ago by Miss Marjorie Kirk of Syracuse, Onondaga County, director for the Scouts, joins in the county rallies. The national organization is taking an interest in the work of the troop and hopes to establish others on the various reservations. In the picture, left to right, are: Katherine Schannadoah, Rachel Farmer, Gladys LaForte, Ida Hill, Mabel Hill, Selma Williams, Noresta Pierce, and Alberta Thomas. At the extreme right is the lieutenant of the troop, Miss Ethel Kase, a white teacher. Later a lieutenant from among the Indian girls will be selected. The troop meets three times a month at the mission house and has made rapid progress in nature study and home accomplishments.



SENATOR FESS REJECTS PLACE ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS INQUIRY

Reiterates View That Investigations Should Be Made by
Regular Committee—Post May Now Be Tendered
by Mr. Dawes to Insurgent Republican

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—Simon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, has declined Vice-President Dawes' proffer to him of an appointment to fill the vacancy on the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee caused by the resignation of Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. Fess made known his rejection in a lengthy statement, the purport of which was that he did not care to take a position on the issue of whether or not the committee was operative, and that he was of the firm opinion that such investigations should be made "by the regularly constituted standing committee of the Senate," and not by a special committee.

In this last view he repeated what he had said during the debate on the question, on the Senate floor last session.

Declination Was Expected
Mr. Fess is regarded as a conservative Republican. It was said at the

time that Vice-President Dawes offered him the place on the committee that the former did so as his duty to the party but that if Mr. Fess rejected the appointment he would feel free to name a Republican whose party affiliations were more official than actual. Political circles expect that the next Senator offered the post will be of the nonregular group of Republicans.

An interesting fact brought to light by Mr. Fess in his statement was the information that Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, Republican floor leader, had wired him urging him to accept the post. It is recalled here that Mr. Curtis favored the Reed (Missouri) resolution extending the authority of the committee and strongly disapproved of the filibuster made against it by a group of Republican Senators.

Whether the committee now exists is a matter of difference of opinion to be settled finally by the Supreme Court," Mr. Fess declared, discussing the issue. "It would be

inconsistent for me to accept service as a member of this committee while holding serious doubts as to its validity."

Attitude Follows Former Views
Although he did not in so many words make a decision on the issue as to whether in his opinion the committee did or did not exist, Mr. Fess' attitude toward the matter, both in rejecting the appointment and in approving the action of Henry W. Keyes (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Committee on Audit and Control, in refusing to authorize vouchers to meet expenses of the investigating committee, indicated clearly that he does not believe that the committee has the right to function.

Mr. Fess' rejection of the appointment was not unexpected. If he had done otherwise he would have contradicted himself and his strong party sentiments.

SEA POLLUTION BY OIL
IS INTERNATIONAL ISSUE
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 13—Great Britain is moving further to prevent pollution of the sea by oil. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lisfer, president of the Board of Trade in replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the preventing of the discharge of fuel oil from steamships near a coast, recalled that the Government had accepted in substance

the recommendations of the international conference on the question held in Washington last year.

"When a sufficient number of states have accepted these recommendations," he added, "it is anticipated that they will be embodied in an international agreement and put in force by the various maritime countries concerned. I hope that it may be possible to get a convention drafted and agreed to without further diplomatic meetings."

TURKS AIM TO HELP WORKERS

First Measure of Its Kind
to Protect Children From
Exploitation

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph

from Halifax
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13—A

new bill designed to improve the conditions of the workers in Turkey, which was first drafted and approved by the Council of Ministers in 1925 has undergone final cabinet examination and will soon be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for acceptance.

The proposed new labor legislation, if passed, will be the first ever introduced to protect children, even veritable infants, against the exploitation of industry. The act prohibits children under 12 being employed in public or private establishments, and forbids the employment of minors of young persons under 18 years of age. The hours of labor shall not exceed 60 per week and at least one hour's rest must be given to workers if employed more than six hours daily.

Conditions are laid down for those having to travel far in order to reach their place of work. Employers may not dismiss workers without 15 days' notice or pay in lieu thereof. The enforcement of the new law will effect a complete industrial change in Turkey, where until recently the proper treatment of workpeople by masters was practically unknown.

Bluebonnets Preserved by Texas Girl Scouts

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Girl Scouts are making a concerted effort to conserve the bluebonnet, the state flower. While the plants are in bloom in the fields, the girls tag the best specimens. Later they go out and gather the seeds and plant them on vacant lots and other places which need brightening up.

The organization is also attempting to preserve the beautiful trees which are characteristic of this city. Each troop plants a tree on the grounds of the school in its section once a year and urges the citizens to plant and care for more trees.

Due to the mildness of the climate oaks, elms, hackberries, lagustrums, cedars, mosquitos, cypresses, pecans and fruit trees can easily be grown, and the Girl Scouts are preserving hundreds of them.

MOVE TO JOIN LAKES TO OCEAN

Governments Said to Have
Begin Negotiations Over
St. Lawrence Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13—The St. Lawrence waterway project which "will put the Great Lakes on the Atlantic Ocean," has reached the stage of negotiations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States Government. Discussions between the two governments are believed to be under way. The next move in the complicated task of getting a modus operandi between the two nations to clear the way for construction is likely to be made public soon. If completed the St. Lawrence canal project will be the greatest engineering feat in North America.

Harbert Hoover at various conferences with the press has given the impression that this summer will be devoted to negotiations between Canada and the United States on the subject. The initial negotiations will be undertaken by the American Department of State and Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister in Washington, who will communicate with Ottawa. It is reliably reported that these negotiations have already started.

Reports that the King Cabinet in Canada intended to tie up the St. Lawrence issue with reciprocity are discounted by Administration leaders here. Nevertheless it is generally felt that such an international undertaking will require delicate handling. Both sides, it is felt, are now equally anxious to have it kept clear of partisanship and outside issues.

Early in January Mr. Hoover, on behalf of the United States-St. Lawrence canal commission, declared that of three proposed routes opening the Great Lakes to ocean-going vessels, that through the St. Lawrence could be built most cheaply. The alternative routes were Lakes-to-the-Hudson, via the new Welland Canal, and the so-called "All-America" route, which would include the Lake Ontario-Hudson project, plus a new ship canal on the south side of Niagara which would duplicate the Welland canal on United States territory.

The cost of the completed canal would be several hundred million dollars. Mr. Hoover's idea has been that income from power resources developed as the canal was built would do much to defray capitalization costs.

MR. DAWES TO GIVE ADDRESS
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13—Vice-President Dawes will deliver the baccalaureate address at the commencement exercises of Washington University this June, university officials have announced. He has not yet indicated the subject he will discuss.

Kenmore-Governor Square
342 Commonwealth Ave.

Huntington Avenue
248 Huntington Ave.

Arlington Street
Park Square Bldg.

Beacon-Charles
69 Beacon Street

Stuart-Tremont
239 Tremont Street

South Station
168 Summer Street

Bowdoin Square
84 Cambridge Street

Harrison Essex
28 Harrison Ave.

Haymarket Square
28 Haymarket Square

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4 Beacon-Charles Office: 69 Beacon Street
5 Huntington Avenue Office: 248 Huntington Ave.
6 Stuart-Tremont Office: 239 Tremont Street
7 South Station Office: 168 Summer Street
8 Harrison-Exsex Office: 28 Harrison Ave.
9 Haymarket Square Office: 28 Haymarket Square

BUILDING RECORD FOR QUARTER EXCEEDS PERIOD FOR ANY YEAR

March Was 12 Per Cent Above February and 18 Per Cent Ahead of Same Month Last Year, According to Statistics by the Associated General Contractors of America

A new high mark has been reached by construction operations throughout the entire United States during the first three months of 1937. March brought the volume of construction during the first three months of 1937 up to a higher mark than has been registered during that period of any year, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America.

The volume of work performed last month was 12 per cent greater than the February figure, and 18 per cent greater than the total recorded for March, 1936.

Meanwhile, the awards of contracts for future work have assumed a sturdy volume. The total for January and February of this year is equal to the combined figures for the first two months of the record-breaking year of 1936. The volume of contracts awarded during February shows an increase of 2 per cent over January and a rise of 16 per cent above the mark set in February, 1936.

April Gains on March

The indications are that when the figures on volume of construction work carried out during this month are compiled, 1937 will be shown to have extended its leadership over previous years. An increase in April of 6 per cent over the March volume will give the present year the distinction of having been more constructive work under way during the first four months of the year than has ever been recorded in the past. The natural tendency toward an increase in the volume of operations during this season of the year is shown by the 25 per cent rise which April registered over March last year.

Frederick Chune has sold the new two-apartment frame dwelling house at 15 Highland Road, Brookline, to Teresa Imbruglia, at \$15,000. The property is valued at \$15,000 of which \$2,100 is on the 4050 square feet of land. Title comes from Lena Weymouth.

The Fratern Building Association of Cambridge has sold to Mr. H. Gulesian a parcel near Harvard Bridge in Massachusetts Avenue, 305 ft. 314. On this land are four old wooden houses, which are to be torn down immediately to make room for the new building. This land adjoins the property which Mr. Gulesian recently acquired in Green Street, and office building will be erected with a total area of 45,000 square feet. These two parcels, facing Massachusetts Avenue and running through to Green Street, Marden & Orlando are the contractors and Wardwell & Morse were the brokers.

C. W. Whittier & Brother reported the following sales and leases:

Oliver Ames, et al. trustees, have sold to Beacon Warehousing Trust a tract in Cambridge, Mass., fronting on 282 feet on Vassar Street, an aqueduct frontage on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and a uniform depth of 90 feet. This land contains 19,980 square feet. The purchasers will immediately develop the property with modern fireproof industrial buildings.

Beacon Warehousing Trust has leased to United States Radiator Corporation for a long term this warehouse, which will be ready about June 1, and will contain about 10,000 square feet of floor space. It will have a Boston & Albany siding. United States Radiator Corporation will retain its South Boston warehouse to accommodate local and southern business. The new building, located on the Cambridge warehouse, whose central location near Mass-

achusetts Avenue makes it accessible from all directions.

George E. Homer has leased the store and basement 45 Winter Street to the Northern Fur Company.

The Old Colony Trust Company has rented the street front and basement at 25 Washington Street and 25-27 Beverly Street to the Service Tire & Battery Company.

A. W. Perry, Inc., have leased to Herman Goldberger, a large portion of the fourth floor in the Albany Building, 179 Lincoln Street.

The Post Office Square Company has leased office space on the twelfth floor of the Atlantic National Bank Building to the National Credit Office, Inc. of New York.

M. A. Palmer Company has leased the second floor at 44-46 Purchase Street to the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company.

All of the above leases were negotiated through the office of C. W. Whittier & Brother.

HOME FURNISHERS HAVE RECORD SHOW

Exhibits Crowd All Halls in Mechanics Building

More than 100 exhibitors, three-fourths of whom represent New England manufacturers, are showing more than 300 lines of household furnishings at the third annual exhibition in Mechanics Building under the auspices of the Boston Furniture Market, Inc., which extends through Friday.

While the exhibition is not open to the public, an excellent opportunity is afforded to store buyers of household furnishings to inspect New England goods with a view to buying what would otherwise be offered for sale at the New York and Chicago exhibits where \$1,000,000 is said to be spent at one show.

The exhibit occupies all of the floor space in every hall and basement, and even the stages in Grand Hall. Last evening the dealers held a banquet in the Elks' Hotel under the auspices of the Home Furnishers' Association of Massachusetts. Hugh McLean, president of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, and retiring president of the Furnishers' Association, was the recipient of a ring.

Following are the new officers: President, John H. Clarkson of Framingham; first vice-president, William Smith of South Boston; second vice-president, Howard B. Josselyn; third vice-president, Herman Adaskin of Springfield; fourth vice-president, W. G. Shaw of Quincy; fifth vice-president, Lebaron Atherton of Brockton; sixth vice-president, Henry W. Harrington of Boston; secretary and attorney, Alonzo E. Yont of Boston.

SENIOR AT BRYN MAWR WINS ART SCHOLARSHIP

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Miss Agnes Ellen Newhall of South Boston, Mass., a senior at Bryn Mawr College, has received a \$2000 scholarship in fine arts from the Carnegie Corporation. Miss Newhall will use her scholarship in the field of architecture at the American Academy, and will specialize in Italian art, her special study at college. She will also take the academy's regular courses, including trips to the digging areas throughout Europe, and the study of the architecture of the past.

Miss Newhall was recently named by Bryn Mawr College as one of the 10 seniors whose high academic

MOUNT HOLYOKE OFFICERS NAMED

College Community Chairman Is Miss Anna Noble of Flagstaff, Ariz.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 13 (Special).—The Mount Holyoke College Community, the self-governing body including all the students, faculty, and members of the staff resident at Mount Holyoke, announces its officers for next year. The student chairman of the community, the student body president, is Miss Anna Noble of Flagstaff, Ariz.

Miss Noble has been prominent in college affairs since her entrance in 1934, when she won one of the six competitive scholarships for freshmen. She was elected president of the freshmen class. During her sophomore year she served on the legislative board of the community. During this last year she has been a member of the conference committee of the community, and was a speaker in the intercollegiate debate, a member of the team which won against Connecticut College.

The second highest office in the community, the chairmanship of the legislative board, goes to Miss Lydia Ransom of Oshkosh, Wis. She also was a member of the team which debated with Connecticut College, and one of the two winners of the Anna

Greater Independence for City School Departments Is Advocated

Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, in Address to Massachusetts Superintendents, Would Have Offices Apart From Others and More Freedom in Financial Affairs

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., April 13 (Special).—Placement of city school departments upon an independent basis was advocated today by Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, in an address today to superintendents of Massachusetts schools meeting at the Bridgewater Normal School.

Dr. Engelhardt called for the location of school administrative offices apart from other municipal offices and the schools themselves. His address was the first of two on school administrative problems to be delivered before the superintendents at their thirteenth annual conference. The second is to be given this evening. He expressed the opinion that city school superintendents of the United States rank favorably with executives in business enterprises of like magnitude with respect to ability to administer the affairs of a large organization with business acumen. According to the speaker, the theory that education is a state function and that the school system is an agent of the state rather than of the municipality, has been accepted throughout the United States and its mere acceptance requires that school districts be placed upon an independent footing rather than on a competitive basis with city organizations.

Separate Building

When the judgments of a large group of school administrative officers were combined, Dr. Engelhardt said, it was found that the order of desirability of location of school offices was: first, a separate administrative building; second, in a rehabilitated school building centrally located; third, in a down-town office building; and fourth and last, in a high school building or in a city hall. In other words, city school superintendents object to the placement of their offices in a city hall where

political elements are constantly being injected into school problems. City school superintendents also do not want their offices in high schools because of the presence of the high school principal should have an opportunity to accept the entire responsibility for administration in his own building without the constant interference and overlapping of two offices in the same building.

Dr. Engelhardt was opposed to the review of the school budget by city authorities or by any other reviewing group for the purpose of allowing them to reduce any of the items within the budget. It goes without saying that the present budgetary reviews destroys the principal purpose and function of such a document, he said. The procedure will not protect the interest of the taxpayer, or of the public, or of the school child.

The ultimate result, he contended, is confusion in the manifold complications arising out of the cumbersome procedure. The politician finds in it another means for covering up a multitude of petty ambitions, desires and passions. The only logical procedure is for the public to elect a board of education, and to place the final responsibility in the review of the budget, he declared.

Technique of Instruction

Walter F. Downey, headmaster, English High School, Boston, discussing the improvement of instruction with emphasis on the technique of instruction made the following points: It is important that the sole purpose of supervision be the improvement of instruction. The inspection should be reduced to a minimum. The idea of viewing the work of an instructor, for the purpose of teacher analysis should not be present either in the mind of the supervisor or the teacher. The key-note of supervision should be sympathetic co-operation.

The subject-matter supervisor should be regarded by the teacher as a leader in the subject. There should be mutual confidence between teacher and supervisor. The younger teachers should receive special attention. Demonstration of proper methods of instruction should constitute a part of a carefully organized program. Conference and departmental meetings should be arranged at regular intervals. There should be provision for organizing the initiative and originality of every member of a department.

Professional reading with special reference to approved methods in the field of education should be encouraged. There should be no overemphasis of a few elements to the exclusion of others no less important. There should be an individual and united study of the purposes of instruction. Where possible there should be some objective method to test the effectiveness of instruction.

Diplomas of Evening Schools Presented to 891 Graduates

Governor Fuller Commends Perseverance and Application of Students in Address at Bowdoin Exercises—Many Plan Further Study Courses

In last evening's exercises which closed Boston's evening schools, Governor Fuller presented diplomas to 891 graduates of evening high schools, and to 526 graduates of evening elementary schools. Bowdoin Evening School had the distinction of an address from Gov. Alvan F. Fuller. He also presented the diplomas to two of which went to young women employed in his own household, both of whom plan to attend evening high school next year.

Governor Fuller commended the energy, perseverance and application of those who go to school in the evening after a day's work. He pointed out that there is often a sacrifice connected with the gain of anything worth while, that schooling is a foundation leading to success and opening the way to self-development and the enjoyment of many things.

Another feature of last evening's exercises was the graduation of Miss Mary J. Fletcher from the Franklin Evening School. Miss Fletcher, who

BUSINESS HEAD FOR STATE URGED

Connecticut Governor in Message Tells of Need of Greater Efficiency

HARTFORD, Conn., April 13 (AP).—What Connecticut needs to give it a more efficient business administration in its departments is a "full-time, adequately paid administrative officer," Gov. John H. Trumbull told the General Assembly in a special message to a joint convention of both branches this noon.

The Governor recommended legislation to provide for merger of the State Board of Finance and the Board of Control (which passes upon departmental requests when the General Assembly is not in session). Such a merger, the Governor said, would give certain additional facilities "for further consideration of phases of administration with particular reference to its financial aspects."

Women's Footwear Striking in Color

Haverhill Plants Complete Making 4,000,000 Pairs for Export Trade

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 13 (AP).—Footwear for women will be unusually brilliant this year, the Haverhill Gazette says. This year, the city is one of the leading centers in the manufacture of women's shoes.

"Well-dressed women," the Gazette says, "will wear shoes of striking color and design this Easter, ranging from pastels and the new pearl color, one of the present being the plain oxford pump of navy blue kid with a silver buckle."

"White slippers with green, blue and red heels and straps will be worn this summer."

LEAGUE ASSOCIATION REPORTS MEMBERSHIP INCREASE BRINGS TOTAL TO NEARLY 4600

Increase of membership to nearly 4600 was reported yesterday by the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Branch Association, at the last of the monthly meetings of the association.

Mrs. Edward C. Ingraham was announced as the individual member and her Cambridge team as the group which had obtained the largest number of new members. Mrs. Ingraham's total was 23. Seventy-two new members have been enrolled in Cambridge. Mr. Hobbs stated that complete campaign organizations were working in Fall River, Salem, Malden, Winchester, Gloucester, Quincy, Somerville and Framingham, and that reports from these communities were most encouraging. A copy of "The League of Nations at Work," by Philip Baker of the University of London, was presented to Mrs. Ingraham. Members of her team received copies of the pamphlet, "An Appeal to the League of Nations," by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale.

DURFEE MILL WORKERS AGREE TO ARBITRATION

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 13 (Special).—Thirty-five loom fixers of the Durfee mills on strike since Monday, today accepted an arbitration agreement with the plant officials. The workers were forced to quit during the strike. The terms of settlement were agreed upon at a three-hour meeting last night attended by officers of the mill, the emergency committee of the Textile Council and representatives of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and five of the strikers. The entire body of strikers accepted the terms this morning. No figures were given out, but it was anticipated that concessions were made by both sides, and that settlement is satisfactory to all.

COUNCIL APPROVES CAMBRIDGE BUDGET

The Cambridge City Council has approved Mayor Quinn's draft of the annual budget of \$6,222,495.57, an increase of \$293,231.94 more than last year. The comparatively small increase in the budget over last year will result, it is expected, in a lower tax rate.

The council refused to change to commercial purposes the residential district in Massachusetts Avenue between Walden Street and Albert Terrace in North Cambridge as recommended by the Cambridge Planning Board. Mayor Quinn was requested to petition the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for a hearing on the rates charged by the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

CHIROPRACTIC BILL DISCUSSED

Several chiropractors, backed by five members of the Legislature, appeared yesterday before the House Ways and Means Committee to ask a favorable report on the bill to establish a state board to regulate the practice of chiropractic. A group of medical men opposed the bill, demanding that chiropractors be required to pass the same examination as applicants for admission to the practice of medicine.

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SIXTY-FIRST G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT CLOSURES WITH OFFICIAL DINNER

Plans Made for Sons and Daughters of Veterans to Carry on More Active Phases of Coming Year's Work—2179 Members Reported for Massachusetts

With the organization of the council of administration and the official dinner at Ford Hall, today, the sixty-first annual encampment of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, held yesterday and this morning in Faneuil Hall, was completed. Henry A. Monk of Braintree, elected Department Commander for the year, presided at the final official and secret session in Faneuil Hall and at the dinner.

Plans were discussed at the final session for the conduct of the organization for the ensuing year with a view to having the Sons and Daughters of Veterans carry on to a greater degree the more active work of the organizations which have grown out of the Civil War.

The morning session of the encampment was given to the installation of officers who were elected yesterday, each of whom made brief remarks thanking the delegates for the honor conferred. Before this ceremony, representatives from the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Union Veterans, and other organizations allied in the Grand Army, were received by the encampment.

At yesterday's election of officers, Edwin J. Foster of Worcester was chosen Senior Vice-Commander and James H. Webb of Quincy Junior Vice-Commander. The Rev. George W. Need of Norwood was made Department Chaplain.

The annual reports of the officers showed that the Massachusetts department has a membership of 2179, with 152 posts.

The forty-fifth annual encampment of the Massachusetts Division Sons of Union Veterans, held its final session today in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple.

Charles E. Moran Jr., division commander, presided over the sessions and that of the morning. He reported that while 302 new members had been gained by the organization during the year more than 500 had dropped out of the rolls.

Frank A. Walsh of Wisconsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, was an official visitor at the encampment of the Sons of Union Veterans, with national and state officers composing his suite.

Woman's Relief Corps Home Is Big Convention Issue

Establishment of a Woman's Relief Corps Home is one of the chief items of business before Massachusetts department, Woman's Relief Corps, now holding its annual meeting in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Boston, today.

The committee headed by Mrs. Matilda Sullivan of Brookline, who will report for or against the measure before the convention closes.

Mrs. Fannie Jones was re-elected treasurer this morning, and Mrs. Mary Edson of Dorchester was made chaplain for the coming year. Mrs. Lena Snow of Boston was elected junior vice-president. Mrs. Annie Nichols.

There'll Be "Music in the Air" When 2000 Pupils Get Into Contest

Boys and Girls From 50 New England School Bands Promise Colorful Spectacle on May 21 to Choose Winners for National Contest

A colorful spectacle will be witnessed on Boston Common on the afternoon of May 21, when 2000 boy and girl musicians, representing 50 school bands from widely scattered communities in this section, will gather to take part in the third annual musical festival of the New England Musical Festival Association.

The immediate object of the gathering of the band hosts will be to determine which band shall represent New England at the National School Band Council to be held at Council Bluffs, Ia., May 27 and 28.

The New England festival program this year will continue over two days and will include the band contest, a band roundup in Boston Common, a huge band and orchestra ensemble at Boston Arena, and a choral meet in which high school and junior high school choruses and glee clubs will take part, according to C. V. Buttelman, executive secretary of the festival group.

May 20, the first day of the festival, will be given over to choral work, while May 21 will be given over wholly to orchestra and band events.

Two Contests at Once

While the band convalesce is taking place in the Boston Common on the morning of May 21, the orchestra contest will be taking place at the Boston Arena. Following this, there will be a parade of the bands and bugle and drum corps, to which all the boys' and girls' organizations, whether taking part in the contest or not, are eligible. This, in turn, will be followed by the band and orchestra ensemble, with William C. Crawford in charge, to be conducted under the baton of a well-known conductor.

In charge of the band contest will be Fortunato Sordillo as chairman, and Carl Gardner as contest and program director, while Harry Whittemore will serve as chairman of the orchestra contest, and Lloyd Loar as chairman of adjudication. In charge of the choral and glee club meet will be Francis Fitch, chairman, Grace Pierce and Walter Butterfield.

Winners Last Year

The New England sectional band contest was held last year for the first time as one of the events of the second New England band and orchestra festival in Boston. There were 23 bands in the meet. The winning bands were: Class A—Lowell, Mass., High School; Class B—Waterville, Me., High School; Class C—House of Angel Guardian Band, Boston, and Class D—Lawrence, Mass., High School.

The national contest at Council Bluffs will be conducted under the joint auspices of the committee of

session have resulted in enactment by the Legislature of a law providing self-government for the state bar.

The law is based on similar legislation said to have been successful in Alabama, North Dakota, New Mexico and Idaho, and provides for a board of 15 governors, whose acts are subject to approval by the State Supreme Court. It will adopt and administer standard requirements for admission to the bar, and a code of ethics with which all lawyers must comply in order to retain good standing.

STOCKHOLDERS HEAR B. & M. HEAD

Mr. Hannauer at the Annual Meeting Forecasts Progress for New England

The stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at their annual meeting held in Tremont Temple to-day, heard Mr. Hannauer, the president of the road, for the first time and heard him in a cheering statement on New England industry.

With Homer Loring presiding, the stockholders voted unanimously to approve payment of dividends quarterly instead of semi-annually, and without dissent voted to approve the lease of the lines north of Wells River to the Canadian Pacific and the Central Railroad. This was a formal act, the only one, the arrangement having been in effect for a year or more.

In the balloting for directors, the names of Roy L. Patrick of Burlington, Vt., and W. J. Hobbs, Vice President of the Boston and Maine, took the place of George W. L. Meyer of Hamilton, and Walter M. Parker of Manchester, N. H. The name of A. B. Lake of New York was proposed from the floor by W. M. Smith of New York.

It is believed that such progress as the south has made in competition with New England is due to their taking advantage of improved methods. It is up to us to do the same thing," Mr. Hannauer told the directors. "We must have New England people are thoroughly alive to that subject. As New England goes, so goes the Boston & Maine Railroad."

"The freight business a little more than held its own last year in competition with the rest of the country, but passenger business has shown a loss of lines to other roads. It may be said to have about held its own in comparison with 1925. That is very encouraging, because until 1926 the passenger business had shown a steady decline."

"Passenger business for April gives evidence of being off as much as in March (10 per cent). Freight business is running almost even with last year, but less coal is moving this year. There will be a small decrease in gross freight revenue in April."

"As to the wage situation, the increase in wages granted by arbitration amount to \$1,700,000 annually. There are still others pending. The aggregate of these will bring the total increase to about \$2,400,000. Coming on the heels of the decrease in traffic, particularly in passenger traffic, this has forced us to very drastic economies which are being made."

"I do not want to leave the impression that the decrease in freight traffic shows the New England industrial conditions so far as we can contrarily is true. Our loadings of outbound traffic are a little bit better than last year. That is really the barometer of New England industrial conditions so far as we can tell from Boston & Maine business; that is, the amount of business loaded on our lines for general movement throughout the country."

DANISH RIGSDAG IN MILITARY DEBATE

GENTOFTE, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—S. Brorsen, the new Defense Minister, recently recommended in the Rigsdag that the military expenses for the present year, 45,000,000 kroner, be reduced to 38,000,000 kroner. He remarked that a special effort could be made to keep within this limit, by reducing the medical and aviation corps. He mentioned that among the Scandinavian countries, military expenses are the lowest per head in Denmark. In Sweden they are about 23 kroner; in Norway about 18 kroner; in Denmark 11 kroner.

The previous Minister of Defense, Lauritz Rasmussen, worked much for reducing military expenses in Denmark, the result of his work is shown in the recommendations for readjustment in the new Ministry. Mr. Rasmussen's policy was to diminish the force, by degrees, to a figure which would be sufficient to guard the frontiers of the country.

ACTION ON GASOLINE PERMIT IS SUSTAINED

Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, today upheld the action of George C. Neal, fire marshal, in revoking the permit granted the Eastern Terminal Corporation to keep and store 510,000 barrels of gasoline and oil in 30 overhead tanks at 163-363 Eastern Avenue, Chelsea.

Before the Fire Marshal, representatives of the Revere Rubber Company and other concerns opposed the permit, which was granted by the Chelsea Board of Aldermen. When the Eastern Terminal Corporation appealed from Mr. Neal's decision, the same opposition manifested itself in an all-day hearing before Commissioner Foote.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE PLANNED IN OAKLAND

OAKLAND, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A campaign to raise a \$1,500,000 building fund for a Masonic temple will soon be started in this city. Plans call for a 10-story building, to be erected in the downtown section, at a total cost of \$2,500,000. The construction of the temple will start early in 1928, if the initial fund is raised.

A lodge room with a seating capacity of 1000, and a special room for the Order of Eastern Star, and other women's organizations identified with Masonry, are included in the plans of the proposed building.

They Served Their Useful Purpose Well



THE GATE OF TOOLS
Basic Implements of Mankind: Civilizations Depend on These, and Many a Furrow and Acre Have They Tilled, Relics of Past Struggles. They Are: Plow, Harrow, Fork, and Spade.

Gate Stands Mute Semblance of Past

Symbolic of the Soil, Wrought by Unknown, It Guards Craft Estate

In the straightening, widening processes now gradually transforming South Street, in Brookline near the West Roxbury line, from a quiet,ylvan boulevard to a busy, traveled highway, an old gate, making entrance to a field on the Craft Estate, remains to make a note of the curious, romantic antiquity in the midst of gathering modernism.

None may say precisely who fashioned the gate. He must have been a farmer, a man of the older New England, who lived close to the soil and regarded with something like affection the implements for his tillage. And when he went away one day, or perhaps between dark and dawn, he left the bare rail outline of a gateway which served only as a gesture to convention, since those were days when strangers might roam a man's farm with no serious implications of trespass, he looked part of his harvest, a section of plow, a rake broken off in the years between, a hoe, a fork and a spade, perhaps for plaintive remembrance of a man who must leave tilling of the soil behind him.

The fork and spade are driven down through the wooden frame of the parts of plow and harrow which form top and bottom of the gate. And now, who knows? Perhaps it was of the mute symbols that made this man's message of which Whit-tier wrote:

"Who in the language of their farm field spoke
The wisdom of New England folk."

NEW BILL MAY BAN SPEED LIMIT

LONDON—Abolition of the existing speed limit of 20 miles per hour for all motorcars in Britain is proposed in a new road bill which the Ministry of Transport has circulated for criticism. This measure is to form the basis of legislation in the House of Commons, but its final form has not yet been decided.

It would impose a maximum speed limit only in the case of the heavier types of vehicles, with power to the Ministry of Transport to vary this limit from time to time by regulation or to reduce it for specific classes of automobiles.

It would impose severe penalties for "dangerous" driving, and lesser ones for "careless" driving, the object being to strengthen the hands of the police in dealing with reckless chauffeurs. It would limit the issue of driving licenses to persons suffering from physical disability, but this is not to prevent disabled persons from driving suitably adapted vehicles.

In regard to lighting a novel proposal is inserted, whereby pedal bicycles would be required to carry either a red lamp or a red reflector. Powers are proposed to be given to the Ministry of Transport to enforce the use of anti-dazzle appliances.

Compulsory insurance against third-party risks by owners of public service vehicles is provided for. The bill has been favorably received upon the whole, and few changes in its are anticipated.

PLANS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Several plans in Room 37 of the Street Commissioners Department in City Hall were destroyed by fire this morning. The alarm turned in brought large crowds and most all of the apparatus in the downtown section. The blaze was quickly extinguished. The plans burned will have to be redrawn.

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Canadian timber for this unique purpose. As British Columbia is Canada's largest forest province, efforts will be made to interest the company in timber areas here. The concern represents large capital and proposes to operate on an extensive scale.

DUTCH HOUSE DISCUSSES ARMS

Second Chamber Rejects a Bill Patterned After Danish Proposal

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—In the whole parliamentary history of Holland there never has been such a complete discussion of the disarmament problem as took place during the last days of February and the beginning of March. In 1925 the Socialists brought forward a bill reducing the yearly conscription levy from 19,500 men—the present number—to 3200 men, while in the case of "frontier-marking," as it was called, the total standing army would amount to 25,000 men.

This "frontier-marking" was a kind of euphemistic term for protection against aggressive neighboring states. For several reasons there had been no time to discuss this bill before the Second Chamber, the Dutch House of Representatives, until recently. The bill was framed after the pattern of the well-known Danish disarmament proposal, and was defeated on March 3, 1926, by a vote of 33 to 25, the Socialists, the Radicals and one Communist being in favor of the bill.

Although it could be easily foreseen that under the present political constellation the bill would not become an act, it is very significant that the problem of disarmament has been presented this time to the public, not as a theoretical hypothesis but as a concrete fact. In itself this is quite an achievement, because it shows the pacifistic tendencies of the masses in this country. Otherwise the Socialists would not have proposed it.

Apart from this, however, the time spent in discussing this bill has not been lost, because it has been done in a thorough and fundamental way. Especially interesting was the question as to the extent to which a nation is allowed to disarm in spite of its obligations toward the League of Nations. Dr. Albarde, the leader of the Socialists, in a very able speech, defended the thesis that the members of the League were quite free to drop all armaments. Only in so far as they possessed means of defense they would be obliged to act in behalf of the League for enforcing the League's decision.

Dr. Albarde also declared that the proposal was not against the fundamental law of Holland, which says that an adequate army and navy must be kept for defending the country, as under the protection of the League the number of soldiers the bill allowed seemed to be sufficient. Although international disarmament was preferable, Dr. Albarde considered it essential that national disarmament should be enforced in case no international plan materialized.

Pay Honor to Henry Clay

The regular meeting of the governing board was postponed in order that the representatives of the 21 American republics might do honor to Henry Clay on his 150th anniversary. This action was referred to by Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister of Colombia, as "one more testimonial of gratitude among many which the Spanish-American republics have offered to his memory." He referred to Clay as "the great spokesman of liberty whose words in the American Senate were repeated with applause and gratitude in the army camps of South American independence."

The Minister of Venezuela expressed gratification that Congress had passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to offer to Venezuela a statue of Henry Clay, to be erected at Caracas. Representatives of other republics paid tributes to the American statesman. Two South American nations—Venezuela and Uruguay—celebrate April 19 as one of the great dates in their history.

Starting Point of Freedom

To Venezuela April 19, 1810, represents the starting point of its freedom. The deposition of the Spanish monarch by Napoleon in 1808 had served as the starting point of the colonies and the movement, at first loyalist in its tendencies, served to foster the already existent desire for independence, especially strong in Venezuela, which had been a center of revolutionary propaganda since 1797.

On the morning of April 19, 1810, the Municipal Council of Caracas under the influence of Simon Bolivar and other patriots, summoned the Spanish captain-general to a session at which they demanded the right to organize a governing board to preserve the rights of the deposed Spanish monarch against the French usurper. The captain-general was forced to yield, and thus the first locally-chosen government of Spanish America was established.

In Uruguay, April 19, is sacred to the memory of the famous "Thirty-Three" patriots who, under command of Juan Antonio Lavalleja, started the campaign against foreign domination, which culminated in Uruguayan independence.

ARTIFICIAL WOOL INDUSTRY

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia lumbermen and forest experts are keenly interested in the announcement from London that a British company is negotiating with the Canadian High Commissioner's office on the establishment of a factory to manufacture artificial wool in this country with the use of pine needles. With a process invented by German scientists this company proposes to utilize

PROBLEMS OF CHILD WELFARE ARE RAISED AT CONFERENCE

Efforts Made by Various Organizations for More Recreational and Playground Facilities Are Described by Mrs. Eva Whiting White

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of the Simmons College School of Social Work, spoke the keynote address of the New England Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America, meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, for increased recreational and playground facilities in order that the community might increasingly start children when they were young and keen in activities which could be so inculcated in them in youth as to definitely shape their later lives for social usefulness. The conference continues through tomorrow.

Today attention was addressed to the problem of the so called delinquent child, with William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, George P. Campbell, superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley and Dr. Neil A. Dayton, director for Massachusetts of the Division of Mental Deficiency among the speakers.

Mrs. White considered the "delinquent" class among children in the light of some preventive results of good community treatment and special attention to the standpoint of neighborhood and recreational agencies for the use of leisure time. She spoke not only of the uses of playground and other recreational facilities to the children momentary, but of the influence of such places in fixing the child's conception of the community as a pleasant place in which to live.

She spoke of the annual pageants given on Boston Common each July 4, for example, and said that the scene in which hundreds of children gathered to celebrate the Signing of the Declaration of Independence or the giving of a childhood legend, while from 20,000 to 30,000 people looked on, had often reminded her of scenes from old Roman and Greek civilizations in which the idea of directed interest and supervised games and pageantry made for a representative standard of citizenry.

She thought that such pageantry as is set against the historic background of Boston Common was of especial use in interpreting Boston and its civic meaning to young children. She recounted frequently having seen, upon the fringes of great crowds gathered there to witness some pageant, gangs she knew all too well as potential mischief-makers, and said she had observed not only with profound interest and gratitude their thoughtful attention to what was transpiring, but the undeniable evidences in their mien that they had been caught, perhaps in some permanent decree, by something they realized, however groupingly, was finer than anything they had felt hitherto themselves.

Mr. Campbell said he felt the State had gone very far in trying to cure "delinquency" but that it had become time for the State to spend money for the prevention of "delinquency" instead of waiting for the cause to arise. He said he believed

SALARIES HEARING ANNOUNCED

The Senate Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing at 11 o'clock Friday on the bill reclassifying and re-establishing the salaries of State employees.

The Shirley School now represented a very high type of boarding school rather than, particularly, a correctional institution.

He said that for \$150,000 a year, or about \$10.50 per week per boy, it was possible to supply all the equipment and facilities for sane dealing with individual problems that could be found anywhere. He indicated that it was his hope soon to secure \$300,000 and to do, thus, twice as much, each year.

Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Massachusetts for Correction led the general discussion which followed.

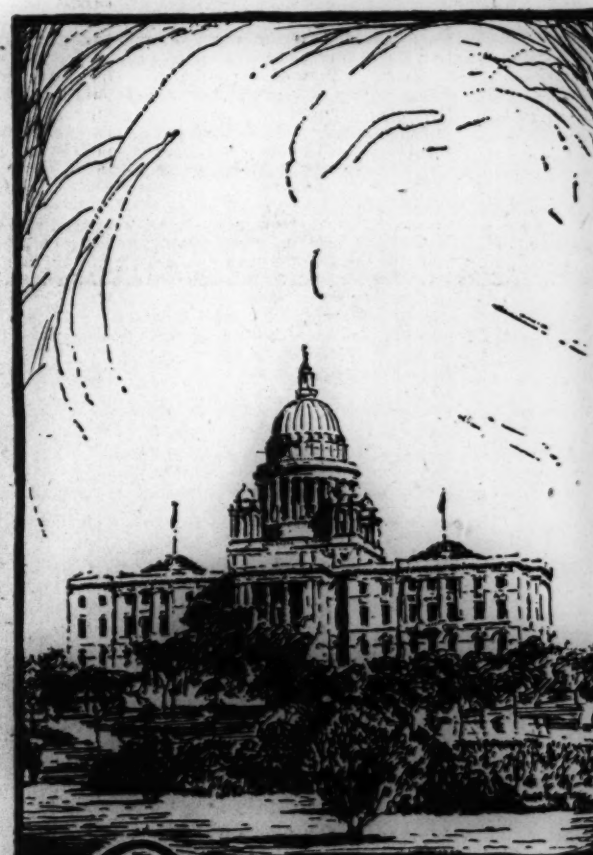
PROFESSOR OLUFSEN TOSTUDY THE TUAREG

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—Professor Olufsen, the well-known Danish explorer, is just about to set out on a new and lengthy expedition to the Sahara and Timbuktu which will last a year or more. He will be accompanied by two natural scientists, a botanist and a geologist and the expedition will visit parts which have never been properly and rationally explored.

Professor Olufsen himself will complete his study of the Tuareg people, which he has carried on during two previous expeditions. He is starting from Bomark, on the Niger, thence by boats to Timbuktu, thence to the Air Mountains, where the Tuareg have their headquarters. The journey will be made in caravans, escorted by carriers, camels and oxen. There will be a good opportunity to study the fauna of the country, as many of the migratory birds from the north are to be found here.

The Tuareg or Tawarek, whose country covers about 1,500,000 square miles in the western and central Sahara, are a tall people, their chiefs being especially noted for their powerful build. They dress generally in a black tunic (some tribes wear white) and wear a turban cloth called "litham," the end of which is drawn over the face, allowing nothing to be seen but the eyes and tip of the nose. The purpose of this is to protect the throat from the sand. The mask or face cloth is seldom removed, even when in the streets of European cities. They are called by the Arabs "The People of the Veil."

The women are held in very high esteem, and, Professor Olufsen remarked, "they own property and are consulted in questions of government among the tribes."



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Federal Funds Are Adjusted to Meet Urgent Requirements

Legal Means Are Found to Continue Government Services Despite Loss of Appropriation

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Although several deficiencies have still to be provided for, a survey of the work of the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office in meeting the emergency resulting from the failure of Congress to pass the second deficiency appropriation bill, discloses that in many cases funds have been found which could legally be used to meet urgent needs.

The lost appropriation measure consisted of many items necessary to cover the costs of projects previously approved by Congress. The total of these grants was \$115,336,010. Another measure authorized the expenditure of \$19,875,700 to meet the outlay for public building purposes. This item is one of the few for which legally available funds have not been found. Another such authorization was \$8,000,000 for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal.

These grants will have to lay over until next Congress. Both Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the bureau of the budget, and J. R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, have been concerned to meet pressing needs, such as pensions, retirement allowances, compensation awards, upkeep of the army and maintenance of governmental activities.

Funds for Radio Commission
One of the needs was money for the new Federal Radio Commission. The lost appropriation bill carried a \$150,000 item for this commission. In order to enable it to proceed with its very important work, certain funds appropriated for the Department of Commerce were found available under the law. This money, with the consent of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was placed at the disposal of the commission.

The \$35,000,000 estimated necessary to meet military and naval compensation requirements—one of the most serious needs—was taken care of by using funds that had been appropriated for 1928. The law specifically stated that such funds were available for prior years. When Congress convenes in December it will appropriate money to replace that used.

A similar decision was made in the case of the \$37,200,000 needed for new pensions. Mr. McCarl decided that 1928 funds could be legally used for this purpose. The same plan was applied to the monthly allotments to retired District of Columbia policemen and teachers. The deficiency in this instance amounted to \$160,000.

Money for the Veterans
Funds to meet the demands of veterans desiring to borrow on their insurance certificates were provided through the co-operation of the director of the Veterans' Bureau and the Treasury Department. The Veterans' Bureau had available certain revenues flowing into its office which had to be invested and could be used for this purpose. The Treasury Department by selling certain World War adjusted compensation securities was able to furnish additional funds, which, combined with the revenue raised by the bureau, will meet the current requirements.

Items for the support and maintenance of the army authorized \$4,409,077 for an increased ration. This will be met by incurring a deficiency, as is provided under the law. Of three pressing needs for which funds have not been found, one requiring \$40,000 for the upkeep of the District of Columbia children's division was met by loans of \$10,000 each from four Washingtonians.

Of the other two, one requiring \$36,000 for the pay of retired officers and men of the light-house service is still an unsolved problem. The third is in process of solution. The sum of \$50,000 was provided in the deficiency bill for putting into effect the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Unless the Government carries out its part of the requirements of the law which automatically takes effect July 1, 1927, the country's shipping business will be materially and adversely affected. A solution of the problem is expected.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A nation-wide survey by the Department of Justice to determine the condition of Federal Court calendars has shown that the shortage of funds caused by the failure of the deficiency appropriation bill has not curtailed important court business, officials of the department declare, but it is indicated that the reports show trial of some cases will have to be deferred.

On behalf of John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, it was said that replies from judicial officials "do not indicate that imperative judicial business will be permitted to suffer."

"It may be necessary," it was

added, "to concentrate judicial operations in a number of districts, foregoing the holding of courts at distant places, and also to reduce as much as possible expenditures for jurors and witness fees and balliff hire during the present quarter." Additional funds will be available July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

EAST SIDE SITE FOR BIG THEATER

F. F. Proctor to Build Playhouse in New York—District Moving North

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 12.—Simultaneous with the announcement that the Astor, Bijou and Morosco theaters, in Forty-Fifth Street, have changed hands and that the two latter theaters will be demolished to give place to a huge vaudeville playhouse, an announcement has just been made that a new theater, which will be one of the largest in the city, will be erected in Fifty-Eighth Street near Lexington Avenue, by F. F. Proctor.

The new Proctor Theater will be located opposite the proposed Romy "Mansion" in Lexington Avenue between East Fifty-Eighth and East Fifty-Ninth Streets, and is another indication that Manhattan's theater district may, in the not too distant future, shift to a location far north of Times Square and include a district stretching far over on the East Side.

The cost of the Proctor Theater project will run into seven figures, it was said. Possession of the property will be obtained on June 15 and demolition of the present buildings and construction of the new playhouse will start immediately afterward.

Controls 26,000 Square Feet
The plot just acquired by Mr. Proctor is 105 to 100 feet and is located at Nos. 146-50 East Fifty-Eighth Street. It adjoins the Proctor's Fifty-Eighth Theater, which occupies the site at Nos. 152-62. With the new property the Proctor interests control a plot of more than 26,000 square feet with the frontage of more than 240 feet on East Fifty-Eighth Street.

The Astor, Bijou and Morosco theaters in the Times Square district were purchased by Walter Reade from Robert E. Dowling of the City Investing Company. The price paid for the properties was not revealed. Mr. Dowling acquired the site of the Astor Theater at public auction in March, 1920, for \$790,000. It had an assessed valuation at that time of \$640,000, and is now considered one of the most valuable properties in the Times Square section.

Theater Sites Bring \$450,000
At the same sale Mr. Dowling purchased the sites of the Bijou and Morosco theaters for \$450,000. They were assessed by the city for taxation purposes at \$455,000. The properties were part of the John Jacob Astor estate. The combined plots have a frontage of 79.6 feet on Broadway and 308 feet on Forty-fifth Street. They are now assessed by the city for taxation purposes with the improvements at about \$2,200,000.

Mr. Reade controls a chain of 33 theaters in this and other cities. He controls the Astor Theater on a long term lease and announced that he is negotiating with Shuberts to eliminate the Bijou and Morosco theaters and erect a huge theater on the site to be devoted exclusively to high class vaudeville.

CONVENTION PLANS MADE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 13 (Special).—The general sales and entertainment committees of the National Holstein-Friesian Association

KANTISQUEAL
It is not necessary to empty the public with squealing brakes. We Guarantee to Stop It.
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Twelve flourishing resorts extend their invitation to you to come to this "Paradise of the East."
You'll find plenty of attractions in each resort—Boardwalks, Ocean Parks, Concerts, Dancing, Golf, Tennis, Horseback Riding, Motoring, Water Sports, Bathing and Fishing. Modern hotels and boarding houses and comfortable cottages, apartments and bungalows are ready for the season.
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J. E. RALL, Publicity Director
CAPE MAY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Cape May Court House, New Jersey

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Fresh vegetables and fruits grown on model farms are at your door. For further information write to:
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CAPE MAY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Cape May Court House, New Jersey

met in the Hotel Kimball yesterday to arrange for the national convention of the association, which will take place in this city May 30 to June 1. Arrangements were made to care for 500 cattle breeders and their wives. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, mentioned as a presidential possibility, will preside.

VETO OF POWER BILL FORECAST

Maine Senate Passes the Smith-Wyman Measure Without Record Vote

AUGUSTA, Me., April 13 (Special).—Pending an expected veto of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster on the Smith-Wyman export water-power bill, passed last night by the Senate, the Oakes Compact Clause measure has been held up by the Senate for a few days. The upper branch passed the export bill without a record vote, after the House had first defeated it by one vote and then reconsidered in favor by a margin of 16 votes.

The Governor has five days, excluding Sunday, for his consideration, beginning with the day after the bill was presented to him. Should he retain the bill for the full five days before signing or vetoing, this would carry the matter over until next Monday evening. Plans are being carried out for adjournment this Saturday evening, and thus the water-power bill faces the possibility of a pocket veto.

Such a pocket veto is not expected on this important measure, although this type of veto occasionally is exercised on measures not satisfactory to the Governor. Action, favorable or unfavorable, is expected from the Governor within a few days. This is regarded as a courtesy to the Legislature.

Meanwhile efforts are being made to strengthen the compact plan of mutual exchange of power between Maine and Massachusetts. The House registered strongly against this, but the Senate is believed to be more friendly and may obtain a committee of conference. Supporters of the Smith-Wyman measure have indicated that their purpose is "our bill or none," and have held up the Carter and Oakes bills pending the Governor's action.

CHANGE IN CHAPEL RULES IS PROPOSED
Trinity College Students for More Leniency
HARTFORD, Conn., April 13 (AP).—Students at Trinity College have expressed a desire that the rules of chapel attendance be changed to secure what they term a better arrangement of required attendance. The student body does not seek voluntary chapel privileges, it is stated.

At a students' meeting a motion was adopted, made by William McEllis '23 of Metuchen, N. J., that the college trustees be petitioned for greater leniency in required attendance at chapel services. The class president was empowered to appoint a committee to investigate the situation in various colleges and then present a formal petition to the trustees at their next meeting. The resident students have 12 allowed absences, which may be taken at any time during the year, in addition to a regular weekly absence. On the other hand, students who live in Hartford and do not reside at the college are required to go to chapel only one day each week.

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INTERNATIONAL TAX EXPERTS AGREE TO LAW MODIFICATION

Four Proposals of Far-Reaching Character Unanimously Approved by Representatives of Fifteen Nations—Professor Adams Interviewed

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 13.—Proposals for the far-reaching modification of present world tax laws with certain extensions of an extraordinary character, most of which closely concern American citizens and all United States business interests were agreed upon here by 15 international tax experts at a long camera conference, which ended last night. Prof. Thomas S. Adams, professor of economics at Yale, represented the United States.

The conference agreed to four proposals: The first concerned the vexed question of double taxation, both as regard income tax and direct tax; the second would eliminate double taxes on inheritance; the third government administration; the fourth dealt with the prevention of fraud evasion. The last-mentioned involves the extension of international law, by which national agreements will be drawn up which practically extend the law of extradition to the collection of civil tax judgments.

Tax Collection Assistance
It is the belief of the American experts that such an agreement is impossible for the United States to sign, and Great Britain has indicated that it would not sign as to collection from British subjects in Great Britain, but it is surmised that the continental countries would be willing to make such agreements among themselves, especially France and Germany. A draft model of the form for judicial assistance covering tax collection was drawn up by the conference.

Professor Adams in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative said: "The elimination of double taxation is a matter of

ST. PAUL ASKS I. C. C. TO END RECEIVERSHIP
Also Seeks to Issue New Securities for Financing

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Permission was asked in an application filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission to end the receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The application was made by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, organized in Wisconsin within 10 days by a majority of the holders of securities of the old company to operate this 11,000-mile system in the northwestern states. The only change in name is the addition of the word "Pacific."

Authority to issue several classes of new securities is asked, including \$106,395,096 principal amount of 50-year 5 per cent mortgage bonds, \$182,878,693 of 5 per cent convertible adjustment mortgage bonds, \$118,845,800 par amount of preferred stock and 1,174,040 shares of common stock without nominal or par value. The reorganization plan was recently approved by James H. Wilkerson, Federal Judge of Chicago.

GRADUATES' DRESSES TO BE "HOME PRODUCT"
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 13 (AP).—To stimulate interest in the consumption of home products and do their share toward aiding the city's textile industry, girls of New Bedford High School's graduating class will wear white organdy dresses at graduation in June made from cotton cloth woven in the Wamsutta mills here.

"The system would be impossible if it were not for the very healthy state of opinion in Ontario, which is neither sentimental nor vindictive," said Dr. Lavell, adding.

"BURROWES" RUSTLESS SCREENS
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Something to write home about
The Windsor
2.
sorry you could not come with me, but we shall certainly motor up here this summer.
I can't begin to describe the appeal of this quaint old city or the solid comfort of the Windsor. It means everything to stop at the right hotel. There's lots of activity here and plenty of people we both

great importance to American business interests and individuals. It is very desirable that American business organizations and others should get behind the movement to conclude conventions on double taxation with other countries. Our system of agreeing upon such proposals with foreign countries as now constituted is not sufficiently elastic to cope with the agility of European nations in getting compensatory advantages for American business interests and individuals. The conference ending last night was notable for the unanimous agreement on such important topics.

All Willing to Assist
"I was favorably impressed by the lengths all countries were willing to go to provide equitable tax treatment for the nationals of all. A mechanism was worked out which would assure the assigning of all income to one country to be taxed. An interesting single feature is the credit given by the home country when incomes are properly taxed abroad. It is most important to the United States to know that this system of bilateral tax agreement is already in force in about 15 countries. Its extension to Americans would confer highly advantageous privileges which will increase with time. As American trade grows over the world, it is imperative that we should not be at a disadvantage in this important respect."

Prof. Adams believes that the treasury and state departments will be able to achieve these results for the United States except as regards international tax collections. The other experts say that the only difficulty will be the hesitancy of the House of Representatives to ratify the changes involving the present tax laws which might prove unconstitutional.

PRISON LABOR IS ADVOCATED
Activity Helps Inmate and Wages Aid Family, Conference Hears

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 12.—Prisoners should be gainfully employed either inside or outside institution walls because such activity benefits them and the wages help their families, declared speakers at the annual meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

During the last six years 1261 prisoners in Ontario, Can. have been working outside the prisons in custody earning \$278,000, said Dr. Alfred E. Lavell, commissioner in charge of the extramural employment of sentenced persons. According to Dr. Lavell, this saved the taxpayer \$120,000 for the maintenance of such prisoners, the commissioner and others serving without pay, so that the cost of the system for the six years has been \$4500. The number of custodial failures was placed by the speaker at 54, 34 of these prisoners afterward being apprehended.

"The system would be impossible if it were not for the very healthy state of opinion in Ontario, which is neither sentimental nor vindictive," said Dr. Lavell, adding.

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The E. T. Burrowes Co., Portland, Maine

"There is also in the Province a very high regard for law and order."

Dr. B. L. Scott, director of the bureau of restoration in the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, described the formation of committees of trade union workers and manufacturers who have co-operated in installing training and encouraging outside interest in the prison product, a system which the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor hopes to extend to other states.

Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L., in a paper read for him by Oliver Hays, commented on the "successful work" of the Pennsylvania committee and recommended the plan as a step toward mutual co-operation between capital and labor and the establishment of industrial peace throughout industry as well as in connection with the prison work.

A Bedford reformatory "graduate" is now earning \$35 a week in the industry in which she was trained while she was an inmate of the institution, said Mrs. Haley Fluke, president of the board of visitors of the New York State Reformatory for Women. Mrs. Fluke described the organization of the garment industry among the women there.

Dean Frederick Goetz, of the School of Engineering, Columbia University, presided over the meeting and was re-elected with nine other members of the Board of Trustees who will meet later to choose their own officers.

HEADLIGHT TESTS FIND FEW MEET STANDARD
With less than 2 per cent of 2000 motorcar headlights found properly focused at the unofficial free light tests being conducted this week in Boston, many motorists are today having their lights properly adjusted, and Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, declares that a state-wide light test will be made in a short time in which penalties will be imposed upon all whose lights fail to reach the legal standard.

Hundreds of cars awaited the tests last night at the stations on Dorchester Avenue and Gaffney Street, the trials for adjustment requiring hardly more than a quarter of a minute. The Boston Automobile Club will continue these tests every night of this week, thus helping motorists to learn without charge or penalty the condition of their headlights.

TALK ON DISTRIBUTION
Leon P. Dutch, who has recently made a survey of dealer distribution in Attleboro, will present some of his findings to the Sales Managers' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in his address to them Friday afternoon. His topic will be "What Is Wrong With the Distributor?" The talk will be preceded by a luncheon in the chamber building.

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PRIMARY REPEAL VOTE PROPOSED

Maine Legislative Committee Favors Sending Measure to People

AUGUSTA, Me., April 13 (AP).—The judiciary committee last night voted to recommend that the initiated act for the repeal of the direct primary law be submitted to the people and no competing bill will be presented. The committee finds that there are more than the required number of legal signatures to the petitions, all properly verified.

Attention in the report will be called to the law which provides that the Governor, if so requested in the petitions, shall order submitted to the people any measure proposed and not enacted without change by the Legislature. The initiated act is to be submitted as a special election to be held not less than four nor more than six months after a

proclamation is issued by the Governor.

An act providing for the construction of a raised road across the bar between Deer Isle and Little Deer Isle, in Hancock County was signed yesterday by Governor Brewster.

This road or causeway, for which an appropriation of \$15,000 is made under the act will be the first permanent "salt water" road in the State. The new road will accommodate about 2000 people, inhabitants of both islands.

The joint committee on interior waters, judiciary and public utilities last night voted to submit two reports to the Legislature on the act to permit the International Paper Company to erect dams on Fish River, in Aroostook County. The majority report will be ought not to pass and the minority report will recommend that the matter be referred to the next Legislature.

No favorable report will be submitted notwithstanding the many amendments and new drafts which have been proposed and considered by the committee.

DROP FORGING DIVIDEND PASSED
Moore Drop Forging Company of Springfield failed to take action on the \$1.50 quarterly dividend on the class "A" stock which ordinarily is payable May 1.

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CHEMISTS PLAN
MONTH'S SESSION

Institute for Lectures and
Tests to Be Held at Penn-
sylvania State College

RICHMOND, Va., April 13 (Special)—A "convention" lasting a month and setting a new fashion in national gatherings will be undertaken for the first time in July by the American Chemical Society. It was announced at the convention here. The meeting will be called an "Institute of Chemistry," and its backers believe it offers features that are generally applicable to other national organizations whose members and affiliated groups ordinarily come together in short annual conventions.

The meeting is an outgrowth of the Williamstown Institute of Politics plan, but joined with the original Williamstown idea of devoting a month to studying specific problems is now the added feature of the annual convention common to the society.

At Evanston Next Year
The gathering will be held at the Pennsylvania State College simultaneously with the summer school. The College and Chemical Foundation, Inc., have agreed to furnish funds for the experiment. Already the offer of Northwestern University to take the second "institute-convention" to Evanston, Ill., in the summer of 1928 has been accepted, so the existence of the plan is practically assured for two years.

Essentially the plan is to set up a series of lectures and regular conferences at which the chemist who has become highly specialized in his own field may be able to review latest modern developments of the whole subject.

Facilities for Teachers
"The purpose of the plan," according to Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, who conducted a round table at Williamstown last summer and is now aiding in opening the sessions, "is to offer a series of lectures and demonstrations whereby those in attendance may be brought quickly up to date in fields both within and outside their own specialty, and to afford facilities for teachers to acquire the latest information in chemical science as well as to benefit by contacts with the industrial and consulting professional chemists."

The professional chemist sometimes becomes discouraged with his inability to keep abreast of the progress of chemistry in all its ramifications. For such a man a series of lectures designed for his needs and delivered by specialists has been designed.

Evening lectures of a more popular style will be presented to familiarize the public and press with scientific developments. In addition there will be daily conferences and symposia and intensive courses in connection with the college. Leaders in chemistry of international reputation will deliver lectures and several hundred chemists are expected to participate in the first experiment in "taking a convention back to school."

Tell of New Metal
Announcement of the discovery of a new metal, vanadium, has been an outstanding development of the convention. The addition of vanadium to the world's resources was announced by J. W. Marden and M. N. Rich, research scientists of the Westinghouse Lamp Company, Bloomfield, N. J., before the division of industrial and engineering chemistry and the division of sugar chemistry. It has been known in its compounds for a long time, but in spite of a century of efforts on the part of chemists no one has previously been able to produce it in its pure form.

The council of the society has accepted the offer of Francis F. Garvan

of New York to provide funds for another nation-wide essay contest, to be held this year.

Appointment of Prof. Neil E. Gordon of the University of Maryland and Prof. B. S. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, as members of the board of directors of the institute was announced. Prof. S. W. Parr of the University of Illinois, authority in the chemistry of coal, has been chosen a member of the executive committee of the society. Three new sections of the society have been authorized in Porto Rico, Prince University and Ada, O., making a total of 73 sections located throughout the United States and in insular possessions.

E. W. BEATTY GIVES
TWO SCHOLARSHIPS

Principal of McGill Speaks
on Education's Needs

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—In announcing the offer by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of two scholarships, one to the first male candidate in Greek and Latin, and another to the highest male candidate in mathematics entering McGill University, the principal, Sir Arthur Currie, observed that, aside from the munificence of this gift to the schools and to McGill University, "one is struck by the shrewd insight of the donor into the crying needs of our educational system."

Sir Arthur states that Mr. Beatty's gifts have emphasized the need of overhauling the scholarships and bursaries of Canadian colleges. Years ago men like Edward Blake, Sir William Macdonald, the Mackenzie and Massie families, gave generously to these purposes. But their examples had not been generally followed and the money value of scholarships given years ago had shrunk. Meanwhile the cost of college education in Canada had greatly increased; at a recent reunion a McGill student recalled that in his day the annual fees in arts were \$20, while today they are \$125.

In conclusion Sir Arthur Currie said: "Mr. Beatty evidently believes in repairing old and tried tools. His splendid gift indicates a conviction that things which have worked well in the past should not be lightly cast aside. At a time when shrill voices are heard, urging that because the ship is now equipped with radio it may throw overboard the boilers, he quietly points to what Canadians have done in the past—and lets us know the strength of his conviction."

PRESBYTERIAN PENSION
FUND NEARS \$10,000,000

NEW YORK (P)—Two gifts of \$100,000 each have been made to the \$15,000,000 pension fund of the Presbyterian church by persons who did not wish their names disclosed. It is announced by Will H. Hays, director of the national campaign.

The donations brought the total raised to date for retired ministers of the church to \$9,200,000, Mr. Hays said. The campaign east of Illinois has been completed and others now are getting under way in 14 states. From Illinois to California. The canvass is to end about the middle of May.

BYRD FLIGHT TO PARIS
SCHEDULED ON MAY 16

NEW YORK, April 13 (P)—Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieut. George O. Noville and Floyd Bennett will take off May 16 on their proposed nonstop flight to Paris, Mr. Bennett, second in command, announced.

The America Transoceanic Company, sponsors of the flight, received notification from the Federal Radio Commission that a certificate of authority to operate a radio station on the airplane, the America, has been granted. The notification specified that the station may be operated "on 600 meters during one trip from New York to Paris."

FORD OFFICIAL
UNDER SUMMONS

E. G. Liebold, Secretary of
Dearborn Independent,
to Appear on Stand

DETROIT, April 13 (P)—Aaron Sapiro's books literally were open today at the story of Kentucky tobacco and indications were all of his twelfth day of cross-examination in his \$1,000,000 libel suit against Henry Ford would be required for telling it.

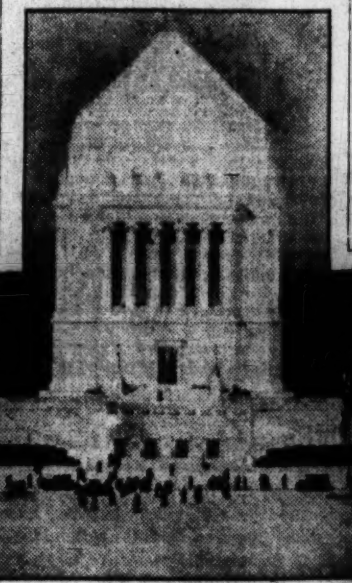
An agreement was reached by counsel whereby E. G. Liebold, general secretary to Mr. Ford and vice-president and secretary of the Dearborn Independent, upon whom a subpoena was served after two months of effort, was not required to come to court until later. Mr. Ford's counsel agreed to have Mr. Liebold appear when called.

The subpoena was read to Mr. Lie-

bold only after a three-block chase afoot after Mr. Liebold's motor stalled. Thomas S. Warshaw, the server, reported. He volunteered for the job after the subpoena had been unserved for weeks.

The long period of questioning by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chief of Ford counsel, has led through most of Mr. Sapiro's 11 years as an expert in co-operative organization and law and listed many thousands of dollars in fees.

Mr. Sapiro was ready to tell that about \$90,000 of his firm's gross income of nearly \$1,000,000 and his own net income of approximately \$400,000 since 1916 came from the Kentucky tobacco growers, who were in a sad plight when he went to them.



Central Shrine of Memorial Under Construction at Indianapolis, Part of \$10,000,000 Civic Plaza Project.

Indiana's Imposing War Memorial
to Combine Service and Artistry

Tower of Central Shrine Rising 200 Feet Will Dominate Civic Plaza—Ionic Colonnades on Four Sides Are Feature of Design

INDIANAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)—The imposing central shrine of the Indiana World War Memorial soon will begin to rise above the massive foundation, now practically completed, and the \$10,000,000 civic plaza project, covering five city blocks, will commence to assume more definite form.

It will take at least four years to complete the plaza buildings, to clear the site of existing structures and to prepare the proper landscaping for what is declared to be "the most extensive World War memorial yet constructed or in the process of building, in the United States," according to Frank H. Henley, secretary of the commission in charge of the project. Aside from the central shrine will be two utilitarian buildings, one of which has been completed and is occupied by the national American Legion headquarters.

The central memorial building of the plaza, located between Vermont and Michigan Avenues will combine architectural artistry and service. Its tower will rise 250 feet above the plaza from which its base emerges, in a square of 150 feet on each side. The tower will be faced with Indiana

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CANADA BUYS
SIX AIRPLANES

To Use Them for Exploring
and Mapping Hudson
Bay Regions

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 13—The Canadian Government has bought six

Fokker commercial airplanes to be used for exploring and mapping the region around Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The first of these flying machines has just been delivered to the Dominion Government at Teheron airport, Eschbourg Heights, N. J., and piloted by Lieut. T. A. Laurence of the Royal Canadian Air Force, who will head the northern expedition, took off for Halifax.

The exploration is being undertaken to determine whether a practical commercial route to the Atlantic ocean may be established through Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. While there is great demand in the western provinces for such an out-

let, it has been supposed that ice floes would render the passage un-navigable during many months of the year. If the route proves practical and can be connected with the West coast by a new railroad it will greatly shorten the overland haul for western produce, which now reaches the Atlantic by way of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the St. Lawrence River.

Exploration of the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait territory will be conducted over a period of almost 18 months beginning soon after June 1, by members of the Royal Canadian Air Force for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Three bases will be established along the coast bordering the Strait and two airplanes will make their headquarters at each station. One base will be located at the eastern end, another to the entrance to Hudson Bay and the third midway between these two. Supplies and extra crews will be carried around the coast of Labrador by two supply ships.

Daily patrol flights will be made when atmospheric conditions are favorable until the entire 500 miles of Hudson Strait is patrolled and comprehensive meteorological records and observations on the exact navigation conditions during the open season will be made.

The six airplanes purchased by the Canadian Government from the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation will all be of the cabin commercial type, carrying four passengers and a pilot. They will be adequately equipped with cameras and wireless apparatus, and will have a cruising radius of about 700 miles.

Old Boston Newspaper
of 1770 Is Discovered

COLUMBUS, O. (Special Correspondence)—A copy of the Boston Gazette and County Journal, issue of March 12, 1770, containing what is believed to be the earliest reportorial account of the Boston Massacre, has been uncovered at the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Museum, Ohio State University.

Indian relics, once the property of Red Cloud, leader of the Oglala tribe of the Sioux Nation, recently were presented to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society by Tiffin Gilmore, Columbus, descendant of Edward Tiffin, early Ohio Governor. The relics were persons belonging to the Sioux chief and consist of leather leggings, headed by Red Cloud's daughter; a vest of the same material, interwoven with colored straw; a pouch and a ring on which Indian heads are engraved.

'Ballet Mechanique' Interprets
America at Its Noisiest Pitch

Carnegie Hall Turned Into Musical Iron Foundry by
Antheil's Composition—Audience Goes Home to
Quieter Tones of Riveting and Subway Blasting

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 13—Never before has an audience sat in Carnegie Hall and listened to a babel of sound

termed music on the program as one did a few nights ago. It was George Antheil's "Ballet Mechanique," depicting or seeking to depict in music, the noises America makes.

More than 3000 persons filled the hall, having heard that "something very unusual was coming off," something ultra modern, something extraordinary, something cubistic. The result, in this particular, was not disappointing.

After an intermission which divided the program, the curtains parted on the setting of the much-heralded "Ballet Mechanique." It was the same scene which had caused such comment in Paris and Budapest.

The back drop showed a whirling mixture of mechanical devices—pulleys, belts, chains, screws, flying wheels, buzzing saws, spark plugs of huge size, puffing motors and criss-cross pictures of topling and nodding skyscrapers. In front of this drop there were ten concert grand pianos and a mechanical piano, marshaled in military formation.

On tables was a collection of wheels connected by belts, sheets of iron, hammers and many other devices one might expect to find in an iron foundry. Also there were some of the instruments used in jazz orchestras.

Before the audience had decided whether to stay or leave, Eugene Goossens appeared and mounted a high platform facing his strange orchestra. He raised his arms and immediately the house was swept by a vast volume of wind produced from a machine somewhere in the iron foundry. Then began the "Ballet Mechanique."

In mechanical semblance the musicians struck their instruments with solid, unyielding strokes, producing a pounding, clanging rhythm that lasted for some minutes. As the latter and clang rose to a mountainous crescendo, it stopped, leaving the air ringing in silence. Then Mr. Antheil appeared, took his place in

front of the mechanical piano and began to play again.

The house was in an uproar that showed its appreciation of the "Ballet Mechanique." The slow, ascending purr of an airplane motor was heard and many looked up expecting to see the flying machine come through the roof, and to the accompaniment there howled a gale from the wind machine. The drums beat long rolls, the piano chorded in pandemonium, the xylophones clattered up and down the scale.

When it ceased the audience began to laugh and the musicians fell back in their chairs to rest. It was the newest effort to express in music America of today and the Carnegie Hall audience went home to apartment and flat to enjoy the comparative comfort of riveting machine and subway blasting.

ONTARIO SCHOOLS GIVE
15 MINUTES TO RELIGION

LONDON, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—London public schools give the maximum amount of time under the existing regulations to the matter of Bible memory training, and, according to the administrator, G. A. Wheable, the co-operation of parents is being given increasingly. The first 15 minutes each day, in all the public schools of the city, are devoted to the reading of a passage of Scripture, the repeating of the Lord's Prayer, and occasionally the singing of a hymn. The 15-minute period is the longest which departmental regulations will permit.

Mr. Wheable states he has come into contact with many parents who say they have benefited much in the home through the memory work taught in the schools. Children, it is discovered, invariably ask the parents for explanations of some of the passages which have been read at school, and in that way the Bible comes to be included in the program of home training, where ordinarily it would be given little or no place.

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Wheat Growers to Discuss Flow of Grain Into Markets

Seven Nations, Producing About 800,000,000 Bushels Annually, to Meet at Kansas City

KANSAS CITY (Special Correspondence)—Seven wheat-growing countries, producing about 800,000,000 bushels annually, will be represented at the international conference to be held at Kansas City, Mo., beginning May 5. The delegates will assemble from the United States, Canada, Russia, Australia, India, Argentina, and Sweden.

Regulation of the flow of wheat into the markets of the world will be the principal matter to come before the conference, and at the instance of the Canadian pools an effort will be made to effect an arrangement with the pools in the other countries so that the movement of wheat to the markets will coincide with the world's demand. There are other important subjects on the agenda among which are the propagation of the pool idea, possibility of getting better prices for wheat, pool education, membership campaigns, contract renewals, elevators, and field service.

Not to Form World Pool
Denial that the object of the forthcoming conference is to form a world wheat pool, secure a monopoly on the wheat output and raise prices to consumers, is made by Henry Wise Wood of Calgary, Alta., the father of the wheat pool organization in Canada.

"This idea is erroneous," Mr. Wood said. "The Canadian pools are not aiming at a world monopoly of wheat. The object sought is a simple working agreement with similar organizations in other wheat-growing countries in order to regulate the flow of wheat to market. If each country ships great quantities of wheat simultaneously, the market will surely become demoralized. It is to prevent this that the Canadian pools have been conducting parleys with Australia and Argentina."

A survey of wheat conditions in the countries to be represented at the conference shows great interest in the co-operative marketing plan, or pool, both on the part of the wheat growers and the governments. In Canada, the first pool was established in the Province of Alberta in 1923, since which time it has spread over the entire West, with separate pools in each province and an all-Canadian pool, which acts as a central selling agency for the three pools. The three western Canadian provinces, having an exportable surplus of 300,000 bushels of wheat, market about 200,000 through the central selling agency.

Idea Spreads in Australia
Australia also is taking to the pool idea. Several state pools have been organized, and the Canadian pool has just received advice that the Australian wheat crop this season will amount to 165,000,000 bushels, of which 75 per cent will be sold through the new state pools. H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta wheat pool, and a member of the executive committee of the Canadian wheat pool, recently headed a delegation to Australia, where the wheat growers were advised as to the success of the Canadian pool and shown the benefits they might expect from organizing along similar lines. Another representative of the Canadian pool was sent on a similar mission to the Argentine.

Several independent wheat pools exist in the United States, with a total membership of 70,000 farmers. It is hoped to arouse more interest among the United States farmers in the pool plan as a result of the Kansas City conference, so that within a short while more pools will be formed, marketing through a central agency. There is at present no such medium in the United States, but a central agency, Canadian pool officials say, is vital to the successful working out of the co-operative marketing plan.

Russia is greatly interested in the conference, so much so, in fact, that it has requested the Canadian pool to use its influence with the United States Government in order to assure the presence of its delegates, who will be Alexander Kykov, member of the board of directors of the Centrososyus (the All-Russia Central Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies), of Moscow. Canada has usurped the place of

whereas there is little of such legislation in America. To discover the legal rights of American labor, one must not look to legislation but to court decision.

As the American system of dealing with labor has developed, it has practically made the courts arbiters of the legality or illegality of strikes and similar economic weapons.

The gist of the involved question is simply as follows: An injunction is issued by a court of equity to prevent injury to property or property rights when there is no adequate remedy at law. The right to do business is a property right and strikes interfere with business.

On the other hand, workmen have the legal right to quit at will. Hence the two admitted sets of rights are frequently in conflict, with the courts the only resort to decide between them.

Organized Labor Comments on Strike Injunction Ruling
WASHINGTON, April 13 (AP)—Organized labor will be unable to reconcile its point of view with that of a majority of Supreme Court members that strikers may be enjoined when their actions constitute a restraint of interstate commerce, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said.

The court's opinion was expressed Monday in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case.

Mr. Green added that labor would be aligned with the dissenting opinion of Justices Brandeis and Holmes that application of the Sherman Antitrust Law as interpreted by the court "renders the condition of working people to the point where it approximates involuntary servitude."

"A remedy for this condition of affairs must be sought and found," the federation president said. "Labor must be free and permitted to exercise perfect freedom in the disposition of its labor power. Compulsion in either giving or withholding service is contrary to the ideals of American citizenship and the trade union movement."

CHILDREN TO HELP IN PLANTING 1000 TREES

LUDLOW, Mass., April 13 (Special)—School pupils will take part in the planting of 1000 four-year-old cedar saplings on the town's forest tract as a part of their observance of Arbor Week, April 25 to 29. The pupils will be from the grammar grades and junior high school.

Camille Galarneau, assistant state forester, will address an Arbor Day assembly of the students on April 25 and after the assembly the pupils will be transported to the forest in school buses. An acre of land has been cleared for their operations.

DR. EDDY OF Y. M. C. A. TO SPEAK AT FORD HALL

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. worker, is to be the speaker at the Ford Hall Forum next Sunday night, on the topic "Dare We Be Christian." This is to be the closing night of the Ford Hall Forum season.

Preceding the address, there will be a concert by the Vesper Brass Quartet in a program of special Easter music. This meeting is open to the public. George W. Coleman will preside.

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MEXICAN OFFICIALS GENEROUS IN SUPPORT OF "Y" CAMPAIGN

First Plea for 800,000 Pesos Postponed Twice—700,000 Subscribed Finally

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 13—How Mexico City twice postponed a campaign for 800,000 pesos for the Y. M. C. A., then set it for 500,000 pesos and in the end subscribed 700,000 pesos, was told by Prof. Andres Osuna, educator and former Governor of Tampico, in a talk here under the auspices of the Chicago area foreign work committee of the Y. M. C. A. He was introduced by C. J. Ewald, administrative secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Latin America.

Professor Osuna told how President Calles subscribed 100,000 pesos and how many of the Cabinet members contributed personally, thus indicating their confidence in the Y. M. C. A. for which facilities for twice the present enrollment of 2000 members is planned. He then described other advances there.

Cities Desire for Education
Many folk think only in terms of the "yellow press," and consequently they have a confused idea of the situation in Mexico, which they regard as in constant turmoil. Professor Osuna said. Giving facts to show that Mexico is making real progress in its own affairs, he declared the eagerness for education there surpasses any ever before recorded.

He pointed out that the government has a Sabbath established by law and not by the church. He reported that child labor has been abolished. He said the Y. M. C. A. and others are teaching Mexicans the importance of co-operation for a common goal and added that a tremendously helpful influence is being exerted by the Y. M. C. A.

He called attention to the ambitious program of the Government to educate the masses, which constitutes 90 per cent of the population. Elementary education is compulsory in Mexico, to be sure, he remarked, but it is not necessary to compel anyone to attend school. On the contrary, he continued, the Government more enrolled than ever before in the history of the country.

University Lacks Facilities
More than 1,100,000 children are attending schools, 800,000 are enrolled in the secondary schools, and 10,000 students go to the University of Mexico, which was obliged to turn

is unable to finance schools for all who attend, though now there are away more than 1000 applicants last term because of lack of facilities.

Mexico is convinced that its future depends upon the education of the younger generation and adequate training of leaders, Professor Osuna declared.

If the present administration wished to increase its personal wealth and power, rather than to help the masses, the easiest way would have been to form an alliance with the wealthy groups and the fact that it has deliberately avoided doing this is the sign of its sincerity to aid the poor, the speaker continued.

Give Mexico a chance to work out its destiny; it is trying to "play the game," and to carry on a helpful government that will improve the condition of the people, he pleaded. When an economic situation existed, as before the revolution, based on an average wage scale of 15 to 20 cents daily, changes were bound to come, for the poor demanded an improved standard of living after having long been exploited.

MEXICAN UNIONS DENY BAN ON SOVIET ENVOY
MEXICO CITY (AP)—The executive committee of the Federated Labor Unions of the federal district has issued a statement denying newspaper reports that the organization had petitioned President Calles, asking the expulsion of Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico. The unions have taken no action concerning her.

The committee announced that the unions had adopted a resolution asking the deportation of Bertram

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Wolfe, American Communist who was expelled from Mexico several years ago but since has returned. It was stated that Wolfe's radical views do not meet with the approval of Mexican organized labor, which contends that he should not be allowed to conduct propaganda in Mexico.

LIGHTHOUSE TO MARK VICTORY FOR ITALY

TRIESTE, Italy, April 13 (AP)—A gigantic lighthouse to commemorate the victory over Austria will be inaugurated here May 24, the twelfth anniversary of Italy's entry into the World War. It stands on a rock more than 350 feet above sea level dominating the entire gulf, and its radius of light will be 32 miles.

The lighthouse rises to a height of 200 feet. Around the base are symbolical figures, above which is the figure of a sailor, personifying the Italian fleet. The structure is surmounted by a dome, supported by huge columns, and in the center of the dome is a figure of winged victory.

D. OF H. TO PARADE APRIL 19

Members of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution are preparing to take part in the patriotic parade on April 19. They will have a place in the third division and will march at Gloucester and Marlborough Streets ready to start at 3 p. m. Miss Emma D. Coolidge of Newton, will place a wreath at the monument to Paul Revere in the Old Granary Burying Ground at Park and Tremont Streets.

UNIFRUITCO CLUB COMEDY

The comedy, "39-East," will be presented by the Unifruitco Club of the United Fruit Company in Whitney Hall, Brookline, Friday evening, April 22. It marks the second annual entertainment by the club.

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157,000 DOZEN EGGS PURCHASED BY STATE

At 27.89 Cents Per, They'll Go Into Cold Storage Awhile

Massachusetts is going to place 157,000 dozen eggs in cold storage during April for use in the various state institutions next winter. A contract for the purchase of the eggs at 27.89 cents a dozen was awarded yesterday to the William A. Doe Company, according to George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent. There were four bidders, the highest offer being 30.74 cents.

The State is getting its eggs this year at a price 5 cents a dozen cheaper than last year. The purchasing bureau always buys eggs for storage during April, finding the best prices at that time, Mr. Cronin said.

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FORESTS IN EAST, WEST COMPARED

Since 1911 Nation Acquired 3,000,000 Acres in Appalachians by Purchases

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the approaching celebration of American Forest Week public attention is being centered on the forest situation throughout the country. In the East there has been going on during the last 15 years the development of a chain of national forests, approximating 3,000,000 acres in area. Most of the forests are in the Appalachian range, extending from New Hampshire to Georgia.

Unlike the West, the East had practically no publicly owned lands, and it has been necessary for the Government to buy land direct for the national forests.

Progress in Conservation. With the enactment of the Weeks Law in 1911, which permitted only the purchase of forest lands that were useful in protecting the headwaters of navigable streams, a great step was taken in the conservation of America's forests. Since the law went into effect nearly 3,000,000 acres of forest land have been acquired, and put under the administration of the Forest Service.

In 1924 the Clark-McNary Law re-many recreation facilities and are readily accessible to the large cities. The Superior National Forest, in moved this limitation and the acquisition program now looks forward to extensive purchases in the Lake States, the southern pineries and elsewhere.

The eastern national forests are performing a valuable function in watershed protection, which is important to navigation, agriculture, water supply and hydroelectric development. Receiving proper protection from fire and with the proper methods of timber cutting, the forest cover is steadily being restored.

Mountain Scenery Preserved. National forests located high in the mountains have within their boundaries much of the most impressive mountain scenery in the East along with other reserves which have Minnesota, is becoming one of the well-known playgrounds of the Nation, being especially noted for its fine canoeing and wilderness camping.

National Forest land is purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission, composed of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, with two members from each House of Congress. Recommendations for purchases are made by the Forest Service.

MARITIME PROVINCES SEES NEW ERA DAWN

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence).—The adoption of the recommendations contained in the report of the Duncan Royal Commission regarding the problems and conditions of the Maritime Provinces, by the Federal Government, practically in their entirety, as announced in Ottawa, has been received here as marking the dawn of a new era for this part of Canada. Such was the opinion voiced by the acting Premier, J. Fred Fraser, who in the absence of the Premier, Mr. Rhodes, from the Province, expressed to the press here what he believed to be the widespread opinion of leaders of thought throughout the whole of eastern Canada.

The three main features in which Nova Scotia is particularly interested, are: establishment of harbor commission in Halifax, and the nationalization of the port. (The same is also proposed for St. John, N. B.) The establishment of cooking plants under federal subsidies for the conversion of Nova Scotia coal into coke; and the 20 per cent reduction in the freight rates over the Atlantic region of the Canadian National Railways.

The Province is also to receive a lump sum of \$850,000 as additional subsidy this year, and the whole structure of federal subsidies to the Provinces is to be revised.

BETTER CARE OF "ZOO" IS SOUGHT AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).—The welfare of the animals in the Seattle Zoo at Woodland Park was discussed at the last meeting of the King County Humane Society. Representatives of the city and of civic organizations met with the

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society. The secretary, Charles M. Farrar, said that the society did not advocate any specific plan, but did desire a comprehensive policy adopted so that the animals would not be placed secondary to streets, picnic grounds, ball parks and auto camps.

FOR CLEARER VIEWS ON FEDERAL POLICIES

University Conference Set for Washington April 19

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Officials and prominent professors of political and social sciences in universities in different parts of the United States will meet at George Washington University for a conference on public administration to promote a clearer understanding of the policies of various branches of the Federal Government, April 19 and 20. Information gathered by the government departments will be available to faculty members.

Among those who will address the conference are the following: Joseph Grew, Undersecretary of State, on the recent development of the foreign service; Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, on the national budget; Charles S. Dewey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on practical methods in government business; and Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work of the Department of Agriculture, on the farmer and his problems.

Others will include: J. A. Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission; J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, on their respective departments; and Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, on the national capital.

CURB ON "PULQUE" SALE ORDERED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—A campaign has been inaugurated by the Government of the Federal District looking toward the eventual elimination of the native drink known as "pulque." It is officially announced, "pulque" is derived from the "maguey," a cactus-like plant which abounds in Mexico.

The Government of the Federal District has determined that the number of "pulquerias" (squalid saloons where "pulque" is sold) will gradually be reduced, while the existing regulations will be enforced with greater vigor. In addition, new restrictions will be placed on the sale of the beverage.

RIVER SURVEY URGED; WOULD COST \$7,000,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—Early completion of proposed surveys of rivers named in the River and Harbor Authorization Bill was urged in the semiannual report of the Mississippi Valley Association, which declared the next Congress should make the necessary \$71,000,000 appropriation for beginning work on the projects. The cost of surveying the numerous rivers named in the bill was placed at \$7,000,000 to determine the discharge of the streams, location and capacities of reservoir sites and dam sites, the capacities of power after the present and prospective power markets available, plans of improvement and costs and feasibility of the various proposals.

BULGARIA TO AMERICANIZE. SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence).—Prof. Kevork Mesrobian, president of the Armenian Mesrobian College at Sofia, Bulgaria, is in San Francisco to study educational methods in the three universities in this vicinity.

Drawn While at the Kitchen Window—"Letting His Gaze Wander Where It Would"

San Francisco's Chinatown Has a Boy Who "Loves Colors"

Art of Gifted Youngster a Promising Commingling of Fine Qualities of Orient and Occident

San Francisco, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—SAN FRANCISCO'S Chinatown is filled with a new kind of enthusiasm, for one of its small citizens, a 9-year-old Chinese boy, Wah Ming Chang, has captured with his art work the most critical technicians and furthermore brought peculiar pride and a consciousness of worth to the whole of New China along Grant Avenue.

Wah seems equally gifted in drawing, painting, block printing, designing and etching. Whatever he does, there is evident the expertness of one who has a feeling for method, without the preliminaries of instruction. Granted that maturity, experience and performance must figure in a final appraisal of his work, the boy's facility with brush and pencil, colors and ink, stamp him as a possible "genius," according to Blandine Sloan, well-known artist, who has taken the boy under his tutelage.

This Suits Wah

It is not unlikely such a point of view held to in the teaching of Wah will prove important in shaping his future successes; because Mr. Sloan is an individualist and believes in letting his pupil find his own urge to draw and his subject matter upon which to work. This suits Wah to a nicety.

Wah attends the Commodore Stockton Public School for Chinese. But one day he did not attend. Instead he sat by the kitchen window and let his gaze wander where it would. A windmill and water reservoir appeared. In a short time a faithful reproduction of what he saw appeared upon the white paper before him as his facile pen played over it, and a

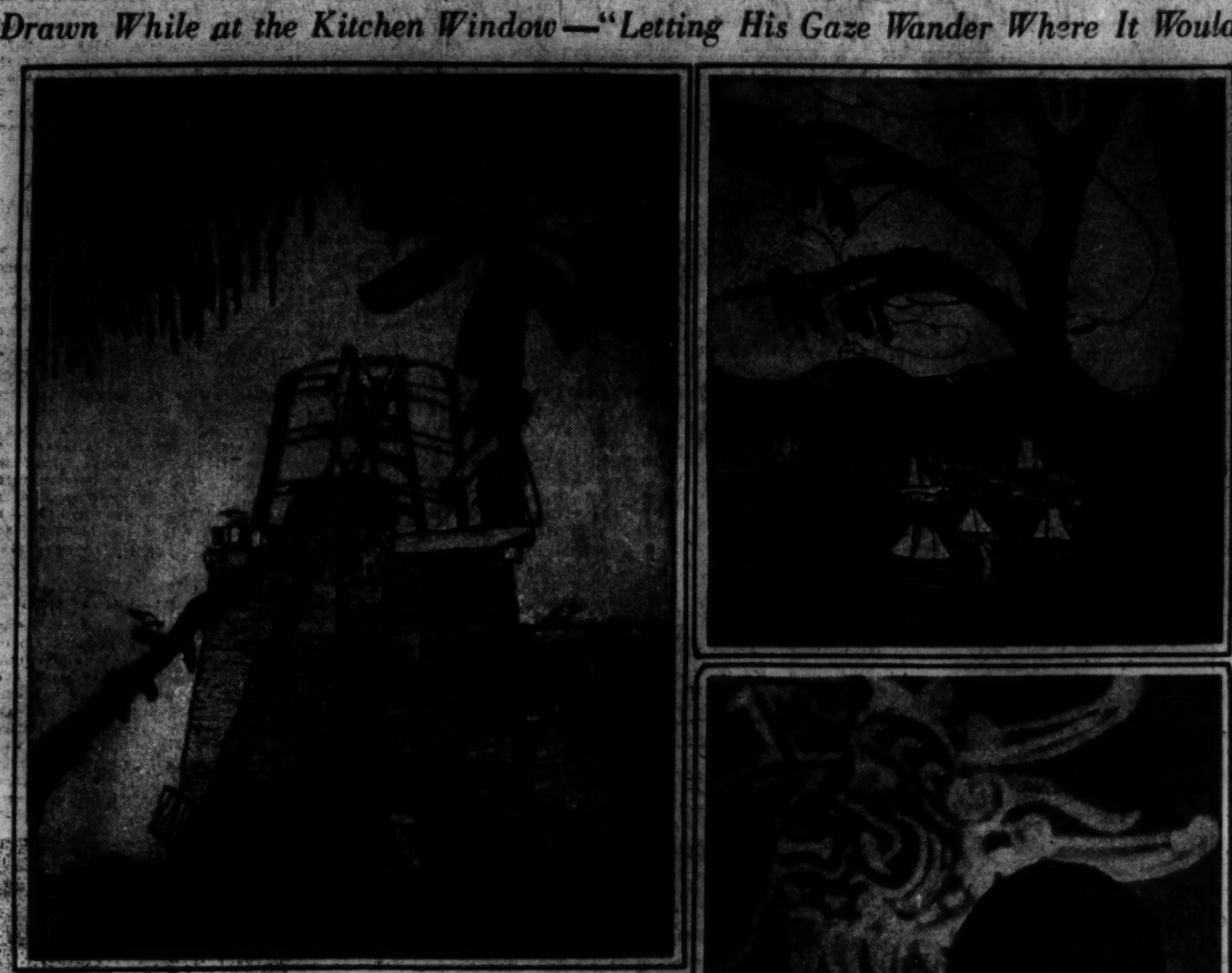
tiny hand scribbled the caption, "The Windmill."

Another time he was romping with some Chinese boys. A huge road grader with its mechanism of levers and crane gears was the object of their fun and mimicry. Wah went home, thought well of the afternoon's playtime and then drew in pen and ink a picture of the grader with every lever, wire cable and part exactly as his keen eye had captured it.

Followed the Rule

He showed promising signs at a much earlier age, according to his proud mother. A cheap pencil and wrapping paper sufficed. They made excellent toys. Wah followed the rule: he observed, and then drew that which had grown out of his experiences. He is a craftsman as well. Recently he made a marionette, describing Will Rogers as a rollicking cowboy and, natural to the last detail. In all his work Wah exhibits striking originality, an inscrutable blending of the East and West, oriental and occidental.

The laconic response of Wah to a question about his work was "I love



Above: "The Windmill," an Etching by Wah Ming Chang, Boy Artist of San Francisco's Chinatown, and "The Road Grader." At Right: The Artist Himself, Photographed by William Horace Smith.

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Wah attends the Commodore Stockton Public School for Chinese. But one day he did not attend. Instead he sat by the kitchen window and let his gaze wander where it would. A windmill and water reservoir appeared. In a short time a faithful reproduction of what he saw appeared upon the white paper before him as his facile pen played over it, and a

tiny hand scribbled the caption, "The Windmill."

Another time he was romping with some Chinese boys. A huge road grader with its mechanism of levers and crane gears was the object of their fun and mimicry. Wah went home, thought well of the afternoon's playtime and then drew in pen and ink a picture of the grader with every lever, wire cable and part exactly as his keen eye had captured it.

Followed the Rule

He showed promising signs at a much earlier age, according to his proud mother. A cheap pencil and wrapping paper sufficed. They made excellent toys. Wah followed the rule: he observed, and then drew that which had grown out of his experiences. He is a craftsman as well. Recently he made a marionette, describing Will Rogers as a rollicking cowboy and, natural to the last detail. In all his work Wah exhibits striking originality, an inscrutable blending of the East and West, oriental and occidental.

The laconic response of Wah to a question about his work was "I love

colors." Samples were produced to prove it. "Here's a view of a yacht race I saw through the eucalyptus trees. Pretty good. I'll grow. Gee, isn't it wonderful to draw things!"

Chinatown joins with the artists in a hearty affirmative.

TUNNEL METHOD CRITICIZED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Criticism of the ventilation methods in the new vehicular tunnels under the Hudson River and requests that a much more comprehensive test be made are contained in a report by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation's committee appointed to investigate the tunnels. The question of ventilation has been one of the most stubborn problems confronted by engineers digging the tunnel. The studies conducted by the Board of Trade are summarized in a report signed by John F. O'Rourke, chairman; William T. Donnelly and W. J. L. Benham.

COAL PRODUCTION CUT 5,000,000 TONS

Strike Not Expected to Cause Shortage, However

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Coal production dropped approximately 5,000,000 tons in the first full week since the calling of the strike by union coal miners in the central

competitive field of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

In reporting on production statistics, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declared that from 3,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons of coal were produced last week, the first full week since the beginning of the strike, as compared to over 13,000,000 tons mined the last full week before the strike.

He added that he had been informed that most of the non-union mines, from which the bulk of the coal is now being taken, are not running at capacity, and that the 3,000,000-ton production could be materially increased.

Mr. Hoover saw no danger of a coal shortage, and expressed the view that the strike will be settled before a lack of coal develops. He pointed out that at the time of the strike union mines controlled less than 40 per cent of the country's soft coal output. In 1924 the unions dominated two-thirds of the coal production.

NEW HEAD OF POLICE INSTALLED IN OFFICE

New York's Commissioner Has Supervision of 17,682

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13.—New York City's new police commissioner, Joseph A. Warren, was installed in office this afternoon when George V. McLaughlin, retiring commissioner, in the presence of 60 inspectors and deputies in full uniform, turned over his shield to his successor.

The ceremony took place following a review in City Hall Plaza of 1940 graduates of the Police Academy Training School, who were addressed by the retiring commissioner before being formally inducted as police patrolmen. The Police Department now includes a personnel of 17,682, of which 15,100 are patrolmen.

Mr. Warren declared that the policy established under Mr. McLaughlin would be continued during his administration. The position of commissioner of accounts, formerly held by Mr. Warren, will be filled by James A. Higgins, formerly State Senator. Joseph J. Boag now auditor in the department, will go with Mr. Warren to the Police Department as deputy commissioner.

GRANGE EXPECTS FEDERAL CHANGE

National Body Discusses the Reorganization of the Farm Loan Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The National Grange in a statement discusses proposed reorganization of the Federal Farm Loan Board which, it is said, is to be one of the first things to be taken up by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on his return from Europe. The recent resignation of E. S. Landes of Ohio was said to be the first move in making over the board.

"According to rumor, two more members of the board are expected to resign," says the statement. "This would cause three vacancies on the board of six members. It is reported that Eugene Meyer Jr., a New York stock broker and formerly president of the War Finance Commission, is being considered by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon for appointment as Federal Farm Loan Commissioner."

"One of the reasons for the impending reorganization is that the board has not fully developed the possibilities of the intermediate credit banks. These banks have a combined loaning power of \$9,000,000,000 and it is claimed that they could be put to uses the McNary-Haugen bill was designed to fill."

The Grange calls attention to the fact that the underlying purpose of that bill was to dispose of agricultural surplus rather than to make more credit available.

The board has been specifically criticized because it has not been more liberal in granting loans on growing crops through these intermediate banks. "This," the Grange says, "is the most hazardous kind of loan unless protected by crop insurance."

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IMMIGRATION LAW DISCUSSED

American Consul in Sweden Tells of Effect on Two Countries

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence)—John Ball Osborne, new United States Consul-General to Sweden, who for the past six years served in a similar capacity in Genoa, Italy, recently discussed the restriction of immigration to America with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Consul-General Osborne stated that his experience in Italy tended to show that although the former quota, which was 42,000, had been reduced to 38,450, unrestricted immigration would mean that probably 300,000 Italians would enter the United States every year.

In Sweden, however, he said, where the present quota is 5,651, the records seem to indicate, judging from the number of applicants, that not more than 20,000 Swedes would enter, if unrestricted. During the period 1901 to 1910, 22,000 emigrated annually, about 5,000 a year returning. There are now about 2,000,000 Swedes in the United States.

Mr. Osborne will address the Stockholm Swedish-American Society at its next meeting. He was a frequent lecturer at the Italian-British Society in Genoa and contributor to its Bulletin, in which he said he often

caused to be reprinted editorially and news items from The Christian Science Monitor dealing with Italian questions. The character of the Monitor, its accuracy and attention to detail, he said, make it useful as a historic record.

The new Consul-General took office here on Feb. 21. There are two other American consulates in Sweden, namely, those of Gothenburg and Malmö. Mr. Osborne is Supervising Consul in Sweden, as he was in Italy. In Sweden there are but four "career" consuls among the many consuls representing various foreign nations. These are, besides the American, those of Great Britain, Argentina, and Cuba. The previous American Consul-General in Stockholm was Claude I. Dawson, who left a month or so ago for Rio de Janeiro, where he is now stationed.

Mr. Osborne, a graduate of Yale University, was well known as a writer on economic subjects for American magazines and newspapers, before he entered the consular service. He began as Consul to Ghent, Belgium, where he was stationed from 1889 to 1894. Later for a time he practiced law in Philadelphia. From 1905 to 1912 he was a member of the Bureau of Trade Relations of the Department of State in Washington, and during most of this time he was also a lecturer on commercial topics at the College of Political Sciences of George Washington University.

He held the position of honorary Commissioner-General of the United States to the Brussels Exposition in 1910 and was also the United States delegate to the International Chamber of Commerce held in London, 1920.

Some "Adjourned" Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, April 13
VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES' announcement that in his opinion the Reed Campaign Fund Investigating Committee was operative was further evidence of the considerable disagreement between him and Administration senators that has been apparent for some months. Mr. Dawes is no insurgent, but he is of a vigorously independent disposition, and while a party man of unquestionable regularity, does not hesitate to oppose certain convictions held by other high Republican leaders.

He differed strenuously with the President on the McNary-Haugen farm bill. He overcame the President's opposition in Congress and was chiefly responsible for the passage of the measure and its transmission to the President for his consideration. When the President vetoed the bill Mr. Dawes let it be known that "the fight has only begun." He will be a most important factor in the contest in Congress next year when the issue is again considered.

In the controversy in the last days of the recent session on the question of approving the Reed (Mo.) resolution extending the authority of his campaign fund probing committee, Mr. Dawes was not only the champion of the filibuster successfully conducted against the project by regular Republican leaders. His disapproval was not only against the filibuster, as a filibuster, but against the purpose of the measure, which took no part in the controversy, but he made it clear that he was strongly of the opinion that the committee should be permitted to complete its work.

His recent action in naming a new member to the committee, Simon Fess (R.), Senator from the designation of Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, emphasized his differences with Administration senators. This disagreement if continued during the next session may have far-reaching effect not only on legislative action but on presidential politics. It has long been contended by insiders that Mr. Dawes, and not Mr. Lowden, would be President Coolidge's chief opponent for the Republican nomination.

From authoritative Administration sources it is learned that a recognized Administration farm relief measure for consideration by the next Congress. It is said that there is great pressure among Republicans for the adoption of legislation. It is argued that if some acceptable method can be found for helping agriculture that two ends will have been achieved; the farm question will have been taken out of the 1928 campaign—which, if enacted, will be no more than a relief measure—and much of the danger of possible tariff tinkering will have been done away with.

Republican leaders are frankly apprehensive about tariff revision. With the Democrats controlling the next Senate through the support of the insurgent Republican bloc and the House only a little better than evenly divided, Republican floor leaders are deeply concerned about possible tariff proposals. To forestall such attempts on the part of the Democrats, they are applying their energies for the formulation of farm aid legislation that will prove acceptable to the President—and likewise to the farmers.

There is every indication that Democratic supporters of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the Democratic nomination for President, are hammering away at a nation-wide campaign to boom his interests. From all sections of the country there are Smith developments. This means but one thing—that there is an organized and concerted campaign under way to "keep the pot boiling." A week ago accounts were broadcast of the alleged support of Mr. Smith by a group of Wilson Cabinet officers. Those mentioned as being favorable to the New York Governor were Albert S. Burleson, former Postmaster-General; Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney-General; Senator Carter Glass, former

Secretary of the Treasury, and Joseph Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy.

It developed later that the only two who looked with favor upon Governor Smith as the 1928 standard bearer were Mr. Burleson and Mr. Gregory. Mr. Glass was only partly friendly and Mr. Daniels emphatically made it known that he was opposed to a wet candidate. Regardless of the later retractions and qualifications, the first story had the desired effect—as is in most instances the case.

The "leak and forgery" episode has deeply stirred official circles. For days developments have been little more than conjectures. Newspapermen themselves are mystified. No one seems to have any definite information as to the source of the stories. One day one newspaper will have an account about the matter with perhaps one or two shreds of fact and the rest conjecture. A day or so later another paper will have some item of information—amid much news and surmise. And yet, hit by hit, it is being ascertained that whether by leaks, forgeries or thefts, that official or alleged official documents were used to arouse hostility between the United States and the Calles regime.

The next session of Congress will see the largest number of women members that have as yet served in the national legislature. The three women who were members in last session will be members of the coming Congress, and they will be joined by Mrs. John W. Langley of Kentucky, elected to fill the place of her husband, who was recently paroled from the Atlanta penitentiary.

A feature of the instruction is a system of clubs, each sponsored by a teacher and calculated to encourage some particular interest or "hobby." Club meetings are held in regular school hours, and club work counts as credit toward graduation. The Aero Club in public schools is the most important, with membership eagerly sought by both boys and girls and providing air trips and investigations on the local flying field. The Army and Navy Club is comprised chiefly of boys who have hopes of going on to the United States Naval or Military Academy. Others are the I. Am Fused Club, whose members profit by an interchange of information; the Words and Their Ways Club, and the Etiquette Club.

While incorporating the most modern school equipment, the new building is a fine example of the old Spanish type of architecture, including two patios, in one of which a garden is provided for botanical classes. Balconies traverse the patios and furnish outdoor corridors between classrooms.

A system of student employment provides help in the cafeteria, secretaries in the administrative offices, librarians and janitors. Another unusual feature of the school is the

FLORIDA SCHOOLS
IMPROVE IN MUSIC
Junior Clubs in State Gain, Federation Reports

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., (Special Correspondence)—More and better music in the public schools and an increase in the number of Junior Music Club in the State, were reported at the eighth annual convention of the Florida Federated Clubs here recently.

Many newly federated school orchestras and glee clubs point the way to remarkable growth in the future which is the aim of the federation, says Miss Margaret Hass, state president.

Several Florida youths will enter the National Music Contest at Chicago in April and the 1928 state convention will be held at Lakeland, Fla., which sent two boys, a violinist, and clarinetist, to Dallas, Tex., to play with the National High School Orchestra of 250 pieces at the National Supervisors' Convention recently.

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NEW HIGH SCHOOL HAS CLUB SYSTEM

Work With "Hobbies" Counts
Toward Graduation

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (Special Correspondence)—Completion of St. Petersburg's \$1,000,000 high school, notable as an achievement in civic co-operation, is made doubly so by the unusual character of the work carried on in the new building.

A feature of the instruction is a system of clubs, each sponsored by a teacher and calculated to encourage some particular interest or "hobby." Club meetings are held in regular school hours, and club work counts as credit toward graduation. The Aero Club in public schools is the most important, with membership eagerly sought by both boys and girls and providing air trips and investigations on the local flying field. The Army and Navy Club is comprised chiefly of boys who have hopes of going on to the United States Naval or Military Academy. Others are the I. Am Fused Club, whose members profit by an interchange of information; the Words and Their Ways Club, and the Etiquette Club.

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A system of student employment provides help in the cafeteria, secretaries in the administrative offices, librarians and janitors. Another unusual feature of the school is the

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opportunity for boys and girls from many sections to learn to work together, approximately one-fourth of the enrollment being from other states, Pennsylvania leading with 60 this year.

HALIFAX COLD STORAGE PLANT
HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Word was received here from Ottawa that the contract between the Government and the Nova Scotia Public Cold Storage Terminal Company for the erection of a \$2,250,000 cold storage plant in Halifax had been signed, and that work on the erection of the plant will commence immediately.

The plant will be situated at the ocean terminals, directly on the water front of Halifax, and will be erected to care for fresh fish, but more particularly for the storage of agricultural products raised in the provinces for shipment abroad, with special areas within the building for potatoes and apples. The Government's share of the cost will be approximately \$675,000.

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT \$25,000
NEW YORK, April 13.—The New York Cotton Exchange membership of Malcolm H. Reed has been sold to Richard T. Harris, for another, for \$25,000, unchanged from the previous sale.

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CANADA TO SUBSIDIZE COKING PLANTS

Additional Market to Be Provided
for Nova Scotia Coal

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—It is estimated that there will be an additional market for 3,200,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal provided when the coking plants, which the Federal Government proposes to subsidize, are established in Quebec and Ontario. The bill providing for these subsidies is now before the House of Commons, and the provisions are that the Government will pay annually for 15 years a subsidy not exceeding 4 per cent on the cost of the plant, including everything necessary for the production of coke and the by-products of coke.

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This subsidy will be paid in full if 70 per cent of the coal used is Canadian. The measure is designed primarily to encourage the use of the Nova Scotia coal. If less than 50 per cent is used, no subsidy is to be paid. It is believed that within two years coking plants capable of producing 2,000,000 tons of coke will be erected and in operation, principally in the larger centers of Quebec and Ontario, where there will be a market for the by-products, especially gas.

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tons of American anthracite coal, which is principally used for domestic purposes. It has been demonstrated that equally as good a fuel for this purpose can be made by coking Nova Scotia coal. The measure now before Parliament is in conformity with one of the recommendations of the Duncan Royal Commission's report on the industrial situation in Nova Scotia.

TEASLE STILL USED FOR CARDING WOOL

New York State Is Center of
Valuable Plant Industry

SKANEATELES, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—While modern industry with its inventions has given processes that have apparently aided nature in many ways, such cannot be said of the teasle, or lowly cactus-like plant, which provides what is said to be the most perfect means for carding wool, removing burrs and bringing up the nap.

Introduced in America in 1820 by William Snooks, an Englishman, cultivation of the teasle has been restricted almost entirely to the northern Finger Lakes district. Mr. Snooks found the liney Skaneateles soil provided ideal conditions for growth. The Skaneateles Lake district is still the center of the plant industry as the woolen and worsted mills nearby use the teasle extensively, although the output finds a national market as well.

Stiff thistles, like needles, slightly flexible, make the teasle valuable in the manufacture of woollens. Particularly on fine worsteds and broadcloths it is appreciated.

NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY HAS BETTER SHOWING

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Although still within the deficit column of their year's operations, the directors of the Nova Steel and Coal Company, one of the component parts of the British Empire Steel Corporation, meeting in Halifax, showed statements indicating substantial improvement in the company. The deficit for 1926 was \$51,863.65, while the deficits for 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1605, 1604, 1603, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599, 1598, 1597, 1596, 1595, 1594, 1593, 1592, 1591, 1590, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1585, 1584, 1583, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1579, 1578, 1577, 1576, 1575, 1574, 1573, 1572, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568, 1567, 1566, 1565, 1564, 1563, 1562, 1561, 1560, 1559, 1558, 1557, 1556, 1555, 1554, 1553, 1552, 1551, 1550, 1549, 1548, 1547, 1546, 1545, 1544, 1543, 1542, 1541, 1540, 1539, 1538, 1537, 1536, 1535, 1534, 1533, 1532, 1531, 1530, 1529, 1528, 1527, 1526, 1525, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1514, 1513, 1512, 1511, 1510, 1509, 1508, 1507, 1506, 1505, 1504, 1503, 1502, 1501, 1500, 1499, 1498, 1497, 1496, 1495, 1494, 1493, 1492, 1491, 1490, 1489, 1488, 1487, 1486, 1485, 1484, 1483, 1482, 1481, 1480, 1479, 1478, 1477, 1476, 1475, 1474, 1473, 1472, 1471, 1470, 1469, 1468, 1467, 1466, 1465, 1464, 1463, 1462, 1461, 1460, 1459, 1458, 1457, 1456, 1455, 1454, 1453, 1452, 1451, 1450, 1449, 1448, 1447, 1446, 1445, 1444, 1443, 1442, 1441, 1440, 1439, 1438, 1437, 1436, 1435, 1434, 1433, 1432, 1431, 1430, 1429, 1428, 1427, 1426, 1425, 1424, 1423, 1422, 1421, 1420, 1419, 1418, 1417, 1416, 1415, 1414, 1413, 1412, 1411, 1410, 1409, 1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1399, 1398, 1397, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1392, 1391, 1390, 1389, 1388, 1387, 1386, 1385, 1384, 1383, 1382, 1381, 1380, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1369, 1368, 1367, 1366, 1365, 1364, 1363, 1362, 1361, 1360, 1359, 1358, 1357, 1356, 1355, 1354, 1353, 1352, 1351, 1350, 1349, 1348, 1347, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1339, 1338, 1337, 1336, 1335, 1334, 1333, 1332, 1331, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1326, 1325, 1324, 1323, 1322, 1321, 1320, 1319, 1318, 1317, 1316, 1315, 1314, 1313, 1312, 1311, 1310, 1309, 1308, 1307, 1306, 1305, 1304, 1303, 1302, 1301, 1300, 1299, 1298, 1297, 1296, 129

With the Libraries

Portland Extension Work Via Book Wagons

Portland, Ore. Special Correspondence
BOOKS and magazines totaling \$2,170 were circulated by the rural service book wagon, operated by the Portland Public Library, during its nine-month run. This was a gain of \$534 over the preceding year's circulation, and an increase of at least 25 families reached. About 444 families have been reached through house stops, neighborhood stops and community stops.

Eight routes, with a total mileage of 377 miles, are traversed by the wagon every two weeks, and many of these lead into isolated communities where residents do not come to the city from the beginning of winter until spring. And most of these would not take books from the regular library if they did come to the city.

Many who borrow from the book wagon now had never seen a library book before, stated Miss Anne M. Mulheron, librarian of the Library Association, who estimates that nine-tenths of those who now are regular borrowers and readers would not read anything at all if the book wagon did not make its rounds.

Some of her patrons the librarian of the book wagon never sees. For one she complies with requests found on a slip of paper in a great, covered granite kettle by the roadside. Into the kettle she puts the books for the family and clamps on the lid to protect them from the rain.

Chickens and Fireplaces

A flourishing chicken ranch may be seen along one of the routes. It is owned by a woman who gleaned all of her information about chickens and their proper care from book wagon literature. A fireplace, which hasn't smoked since the day it was built, was constructed from information taken from book wagon books. Scientific farming of the most recent is no longer a closed door for farmers who cannot attend short courses at the agricultural college, and in her rounds the librarian has found that many of the farms along the way are laboratories for testing out new ideas gained from book wagon literature. The care of babies is also favorite book subject with mothers.

Americanization work is making strides in the country, because folks from foreign lands can obtain the kind of books they need, French, German, Danish, Swedish, Japanese and Italian books were called for during the nine months just passed, in addition to many simple English texts for the same people.

A good story on a rainy night, with the fire crackling in the big base-burner, is comfort in itself; yet more than one-half of the more than 20,000 books and magazines distributed by the wagon during the nine months' period were nonfiction. Packages of books for summer reading were issued to 18 families far out to keep until fall. People within a reasonable distance of town were told of vacation privileges at the city library, which allow them to take books out for several months, and wherever possible they were urged to patronize the summer book wagon.

Both Summer and Winter Wagons
The summer wagon, on a schedule of routes less extensive, carries books for children and adults, supplying vacation reading for both. It is under the supervision of the extension department of the public library and is accompanied by a librarian, a driver and a page. The winter wagon is a large, luxurious looking truck built especially for the work in Portland. The high walls on the inside of the truck are filled with book shelves, where the books are arranged just as they are in the library. There is a passageway through the middle, which will hold about six patrons at a time.

The summer wagon, which was used altogether before the big truck was provided, has shelves, accessible from the outside, when the sides are opened.

Book stations are established by the librarian in outlying communities where an interested person is willing to take charge. Such a station is a miniature library, consisting of a sort of cabinet filled with about 50 books. This is left at some public place, such as a store, the post office, and sometimes a schoolhouse.

Another system of book distribution is that of deposits. For this service certain books are chosen for employees in large establishments, or for smaller groups employed at the same work. There are book deposits in the crew's nests of bridges, in the fire-engine houses, at laundries and at factories.

Mail Service

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library itself, books are sent by mail to every part of the county and also throughout the State. "There is no excuse for anyone not having books to read," said Miss Mulheron. Books of travel, she said, have been called for in quantity, giving an oppor-



The Portland Library Runs Book Wagons Both Summer and Winter. The Summer Wagon, Here Shown, Carries Vacation Reading Far and Wide. A Librarian, a Driver, and a Page Accompany This Truck on its Rounds.

Water-Pet Naturalists Who Were Once Collectors of Sticklebats

Home Aquarists Who Meet to Show Their Mussels, Alligators, Lizards, Minnows and Tortoises

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

PEOPLE who make pets of mussels, alligators, sticklebats, and goldfish, first discovered each other when they formed, at the invitation of A. E. Hodge, only three years ago, the British Aquarists' Association with an annual Home Aquarium Exhibition. Ever since they were boys, and girls collecting sticklebats, these men and women have been amusing themselves, collecting water creatures. They belong to every walk in life—lawyers, retired soldiers, teachers, engineers, bus drivers, roadmen.

"I never go out for an afternoon but I bring something home," said a workman to the writer, at the last Home Aquarium Exhibition in London. "Sometimes it is just a swan mussel from the ponds at Chingford, or red worms from the ponds at Tottenham."

He showed his exhibits rather shyly, for they paled into insignificance among the wonders of the exhibition—the collections of those who have money to spend on their hobby. His were a pair of minnows caught at Waltham Cross, and a carp taken at Epping. Great pride had he, however, in his neighbor's nine-spine sticklebat and all their little sticklebats. Had he not watched with his friend the only British-water fish that builds a nest, preparing for its family?

"His robin-eyes shine like green electric lamps then," he said, "and later on he guards the nest with his fins, and was betide the sticklebat that come around! By moving his fins also, he keeps the water fresh for his family."

These naturalists know the habits of their pets. One told of the fairy nest of bubbles made by the paradise fish in which to lay its eggs, and another of the "mussel nursery," for the bitterling fish lays its eggs in a mussel where it is hatched and only released when the young fish is ready to fend for itself. One pointed out that the "telescopic eye" of a Japanese goldfish, and another told how the thunderfish swim to the top when bad weather is coming. A taxicab driver who had always kept fowls and rabbits turned to goldfish when he went to live in

tenement house. He feeds them one day and watches them the next. No wonder that the goldfish know their owners! These goldfish are given their natural surroundings and food so far as may be. The cab-driver goes around the dust-bins collecting worms for his net, which almost jumps out of the tank in its eagerness to reach them.

Jo, the Alligator
The intelligence of these water creatures was vouched for by all their owners. Mr. Hodge told how "Jo," his alligator, almost overbalanced himself when his owner approached the tank holding out most for him in wooden pincers. When he brings fish in a net, he remains in the water for he knows that the fish will be thrown in.

"You can talk to this creature," said a visitor, and the called to a tortoise which lifted its head and showed signs of appreciation. She is a school teacher who delights in watching the rambles of mussels across the bottom of her tank.

Several schools visited the exhibition. The boys from Blackstock Road, Islington, renewed their acquaintance with an axolotl which they had borrowed at one time for a lesson at school. They knew all about the proteus belonging to a dentist also—that it is extinct in England, but it had come to him with some plants from Austria. The dentist specializes in water plants. He has 80 different species and he collects them so that the aquarists can have what they want for their fish. He even exchanges plants with

those who cannot afford to buy new ones. All the exhibitors were alive to the value of properly balanced tanks—sufficient plants to keep the water aerated for the fish, and snails to keep it clean.

The Green Lizard
The transporting of the water creatures to the exhibition from all parts of the country was no light matter for these amateurs. One man traveled 300 miles by road from Oldham, Lancashire, and brought his fish in their own tanks.

Many exhibits came from Mr. Hodge's own garden where there are all sorts of tame reptiles—lizards, snakes, water-tortoises, Spanish and Chinese terrapin, salamanders, frogs and alligators. He explained the ways of the green lizard which now is so tame that it sits on his shoulder.

"It was very wild at first," he said, "but when I saw that I put a saucer of food for it every day, it began to think that I could not mean it any harm and gradually it made friends. Sometimes a lizard escapes but it always comes back. Months after I have heard a tap on the glass of the tank, and there it was!"

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Migratory Bird Treaty Act Affords Added Safeguards

New Limits Imposed and Two-Year Closed Season Put on One Class of Shore Birds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The signing by President Coolidge of the migratory bird treaty act put into effect with-

out delay extensive additional safeguards. During the next season it will be unlawful to take more than four woodcock a day, instead of six as formerly, and the only shore birds that may be taken during the 1927 and 1928 seasons are jacksnipe and woodcock, a two-year closed season being proscribed for greater and lesser yellow legs.

No changes were made in existing regulations affecting the length of seasons or size of bag limits on ducks and geese.

Under the new law the use of sink boxes is prohibited, but on coastal waters sink boxes may be used only under restrictions that provide that each one must be at least 700 yards from any shore, island or other sink box. The use of motorboats and airplanes to drive and rally ducks to keep them moving is prohibited under the new regulations.

Woodcock Are Increasing
Local changes in the regulations affect the dates of open seasons for taking wild fowl in northeastern California and northern Idaho. In northeastern California the season is made Oct. 1 to Jan. 15, instead of the later period of Oct. 16 to Jan. 31, thus conforming with the season in southern Oregon, where climatic conditions are similar. In the five northern counties of Idaho the season is also made earlier to harmonize with that in Montana, as the two areas are climatically similar, the new season on wild fowl there being Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, instead of the former Oct. 1 to Jan. 15.

Investigations conducted by the department indicate that the woodcock is maintaining its numbers in New England, the North Atlantic Coast States, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and that in portions of these areas it has increased materially. Reports from other sections are not so encouraging, however, and it has been decided, in view of the general situation, to add to the protection of the woodcock by making a moderate reduction in the daily bag limit.

Two-Year Closed Season.
The effect of amending the regulations to provide a two-year closed season on greater and lesser yellow legs will be to place all species of shore birds—except Wilson or jacksnipe, and woodcock—on the list of migratory birds for which no open season is at present provided. No shore bird taking will be permitted in 1927 and 1928 by federal regulation.

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Architects Seek to Develop Art by Enlisting Outside Craftsmen
Collaboration of Sculptors, Mural Painters and Others to Be Discussed at Convention of Architects at Washington in May

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 12—Co-operation of sculptors, mural painters, craftsmen and landscape architects will be enlisted by the American Institute of Architects in an endeavor to improve and develop American architecture, according to Milton R. Medary Jr., president.

"Reorganization of the committee on allied arts, to include for the first time representatives of other arts, is to guide the thought and activity of the institute more specifically toward the interests of architecture as an art," he added. "We wish to make it plain that we are more interested in contributing to the great architecture of the world than in standardizing the bricks and mortar of which it must be built."

C. Grant LaFarge is chairman of the new committee; C. Paul Jennewein represents sculpture; Eugene F. Savage, a fellow of the American Academy in Rome, represents mural painting; Ferruccio Vialle, a trustee of the American Academy in Rome, represents landscape architecture, and the craftsmen are represented on the committee by Harry Wearne, president of the Arts-in-Trade Club of New York.

This central committee will work from its headquarters in New York with committees from the Society of Mural Painters, the National Sculpture Society, the American Society of Landscape Artists and the Arts-in-Trade Club. In addition to these, committees organized by the institute's 57 chapters throughout the United States will co-operate in a national survey of schools and colleges.

The whole question of the allied arts will be discussed at the sixtieth convention of the institute at Washington next month, when Mr. LaFarge will submit an elaborate report on collaboration. He declared that carrying out of present plans would mean an advance in reshaping the architect's viewpoint toward the other arts, and the committee may urge officers of the institute to open its membership to such representatives of these arts as possess recognized merit.

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WHEAT FARMERS TURN TO POWER

**Kansas Reports Big Gains
for Harvesting Machines—
Crop Prospects Good**

WICHITA, Kan., April 13 (Special).—The trend toward power farm machinery among the wheat farmers of Kansas, which first assumed large proportions last summer, is continuing on an increased scale in 1927, according to early reports of dealers.

Sales of tractors, combined harrow-threshers, and tractor-drawn implements last year exceeded all records by a wide margin, and 1927 sales will go even beyond those of 1926 if business during the first three months of the year holds up, it is forecast.

More than 8000 combines were in the fields of Kansas during the harvest of 1926 and observers in the State agree that fully 15,000 will be in the coming harvest. J. F. Jarrell, agricultural observer for the Santa Fe Railway, reports that 3500 additional combines will reap and thresh the wheat in the territory tributary to the Santa Fe. J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company representatives say their combine sales will exceed those of 1926 by 25 per cent and representatives of other companies are making similar reports on both combines and tractors.

Wheat prospects, which have seldom been exceeded in Kansas, largely contribute to the purchasing power of the farmers. Wheat acreage is larger than it has been in years and because the season has been favorable the abandonment will be small, it is declared.

Increase in the use of combines, however, gives rise to two problems—freight cars for moving the crop, and storage to take care of that which cannot be moved. Increase in storage has not at all kept pace with the increase in combines. And because combines make immediately available for market much of the grain that formerly remained in stacks until the threshers came around in late summer or fall, there will be a demand for movement by freight of nearly half the Kansas crop shortly after harvest.

Railways are making every effort to provide the cars, but prospects are that many millions of bushels of wheat will be piled under the open sky after harvest this summer.

DANES HOLD ANNUAL FREDERICA FAIR

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence).—The annual National Industrial Fair of Denmark was recently held with an assembly of 1200 guests. The fair was a prelude of Danish craft work and

FLYING WING' IS HUGE AIRPLANE

**Engines and Cabins for
Passengers and Crew All
Contained in It**

DESSAU, Germany (Special Correspondence).—An entirely new type of aircraft, which may best be described as a "flying wing," is being constructed by the Junkers airplane factory in Dessau, the largest airplane factory in Germany. The new giant monoplane will be able to accommodate 80 passengers in comfortable cabins such as on board ship. It will have a crew of about 25 men and be driven by engines of not less than 1000 horsepower each. The airplane of the "flying wing" will have a span of 80 meters, a height of 2 meters and a depth of 10 meters.

UNITED STATES OBJECTS TO MANITOBA PLAN

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Negotiations have been opened between the Federal and Manitoba Provincial Government looking toward the making of an agreement for the draining of some 10,000 acres of low lying land in the Santa Fe Railway territory. The land lies along the Rousseau River, which empties into the Red River, and the proposal is to raise the banks of the Rousseau in order to prevent the spring floods which have been an annual occurrence in the past.

The United States authorities have made objections to this scheme, and similar protests have been registered by the City of Winnipeg. The United States officials claim the proposed dike will restrict the flow of the river in the spring, causing floods on the United States side. Winnipeg, on the other hand, declares the dike will have the effect of diverting the water from the low lying lands into the Red River, thus aggravating the danger of floods in the spring within the city.

SWEDEN LAUNCHES NEW TOURIST VESSEL

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence).—Stella Polaris, the newly launched de luxe tourist steamer which was built for the Norwegian company, Bergenske Dampskibsselskab, by the Gota-Verken, Sweden, and furnished by a Danish company, is Scandinavia's own tourist steamer and will shortly make its first trip in the Mediterranean with some of Sweden's most celebrated writers, Anders Osterling and Per Hallstrom as passengers. It represents an entirely new type of tourist traffic and is said to be even more richly decorated than the Gripsholm motor ship. It will be of great importance to the many Swedes who regularly visit the southern countries in the winter season. The captain of the new steamer is Eliesen.

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Contained in It**

DESSAU, Germany (Special Correspondence).—An entirely new type of aircraft, which may best be described as a "flying wing," is being constructed by the Junkers airplane factory in Dessau, the largest airplane factory in Germany. The new giant monoplane will be able to accommodate 80 passengers in comfortable cabins such as on board ship. It will have a crew of about 25 men and be driven by engines of not less than 1000 horsepower each. The airplane of the "flying wing" will have a span of 80 meters, a height of 2 meters and a depth of 10 meters.

The ideal airplane is one in which all parts contribute to its carrying capacity. Prof. Hugo Junkers, head of the Junkers works and constructor of the successful all-metal air-traffic monoplane bearing his name, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in order to achieve this the fuselage must first of all be eliminated, for the fuselage does not contribute in the least to the carrying capacity of the airplane, he said. Thus Professor Junkers arrived at the "flying wing" airplane. One of its chief problems, he said, was the maintenance of longitudinal stability, but this could be achieved by placing rudders and fins in front and in the rear of the main airplane.

Engines to Be Larger
The Diesel airplane-engine built by the Junkers works has six cylinders with double pistons. It has two crank shafts, one above the other, with the propeller shaft between and connected with them by gearing. At present this engine develops 700 horsepower but it is hoped to increase it to 1000 horsepower.

Professor Junkers is convinced that airplanes will be also used for long-distance flights of several thousand kilometers, including those across the ocean, which in the opinion of many could only be made with success by airplane. Airplanes have this advantage over airplanes, he explained: while an airplane needed one cubic meter of gas to lift one kilogram, one square meter of the surface of an airplane wing could lift from 50 to 100 kilograms.

Model Inspected
The writer was able to inspect a full-size model of a section of the "flying wing," the airplane of the future, which has been erected in one of the sheds of the Junkers works. Upon passing through a door at the end of the wing a long, narrow, carpeted aisle is entered, running through the airplane from end to end parallel with its front edge and about three-quarters of the distance between the front and the rear edges.

On the left of the aisle are the passenger cabins, each of which consists of two sections. The first section is the larger one, containing two comfortable berths, one above the other, and an equally comfortable settee. There is ample room for moving about. The roof of the smaller section, divided off by a kind of partition, gently curves downward until it touches the floor. This is the front part of the plane. Large windows enable a fine view in the direction of the flight which can be enjoyed from two low chairs. The cabins and the aisle have a height of about two meters, so that even a tall person can walk about without stooping. On the other side of the corridor are kitchens, etc.

SANTA FE TO BUILD MUSEUM
SANTA FE, N. M. (Special Correspondence).—The American Association of Museums will break ground this month for a museum on a 50-acre tract here. The museum is regarded as an important development in interesting motorists who tour through this region. It is in keeping with the latest plans for obtaining New Mexico's most valuable natural history and archeological treasures at home.

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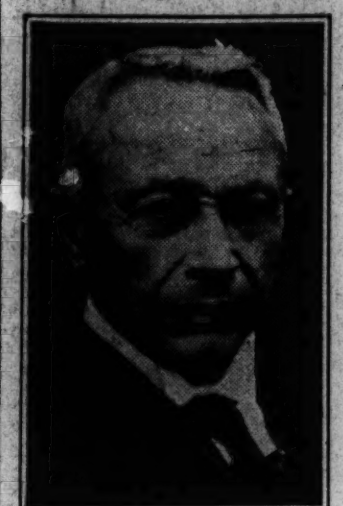
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PROF. HUGO JUNKERS
Celebrated Builder Tells How the "Flying Wing" Construction Was Arrived At.

"FARTHEST NORTH" COLLEGE EXPANDING

**Athletics Not Forgotten in
Busy Academic Year**

COLLEGE, Alaska (Special Correspondence).—The "Farthest North" College at College, Alaska, just about 115 miles south of the Arctic Circle, will complete its fifth year June 1 and hand diplomas to the two young women and six young men who constitute the class of 1927. Both of the young women are finishing a regular four-year college course in general science, and the six young men are all mining engineering students.

Though this college has no institution of collegiate rank within 2000 miles, it shows no lack of interest in athletics or student activities. During the winter its basketball team traveled as far south as Ketchikan on the coast of Alaska, about 1500 miles from College, and during its 25-day trip won 10 out of 16 games played.

Territorial appropriations though somewhat limited have enabled it during the present biennium to construct a wing to its main building, and a dormitory for men. Its growth presents a strong appeal to the Territorial Legislature now in session at Juneau and without doubt funds will be provided to build a much needed dormitory for women.

The college will begin its sixth year with its mining engineering course scheduled to cover five years of work entitling the graduate to the degree of E. M. On account of the extensive mining of low-grade gold placers in the immediate vicinity of the college, mining engineering students have unusual advantages in obtaining practical experience with their theoretical training.

AIR-SERVICE TO MINES
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Passenger and freight service by airplane to the mining districts in northern Manitoba is to be established this summer by the Western Canada Airways. The base is to be Lac du Bonnet, a short distance north of Winnipeg, from which all air trips will be made, and it is expected a schedule will be arranged so that any point in the central Manitoba mining area will be reached by an hour and a half of flying. Negotiations for inaugurating this service were initiated by the Manitoba Chamber of Mines.

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GRAIN COMPANY IS PENALIZED

**Chicago Board of Trade
Suspends Armour Firm
for "Wrongful Acts"**

CHICAGO, April 13 (P).—The Armour Grain Company, the world's largest grain trading corporation, has been ordered suspended from the Chicago Board of Trade under charges of wrongful acts. Under the order, the concern, which has sold as high as 5,000,000 bushels of cash wheat in a day, loses all privileges of trading through the board.

No officers of the grain company have been suspended, but the Board of Trade directorate in its statement said such officers would be brought to trial later. John Kellogg, who is president of the company, said the concern has no statement to make concerning the suspension "at this time."

The Armour family is understood to hold large interests in the company, which was organized in 1890. Suspension of the company comes at a time when the state legislature, through a special committee, is investigating practices in the grain trade in Chicago.

It was the outcome of two years of investigation by the Board of Trade into the organization and subsequent wrecking of the Grain Marketing Company, an ostensibly co-operative enterprise formed by the Armour Grain Company, the Rosenbaum Grain Company and the Rosenbaum Brothers, which with eventual control to go to farmers who were expected to buy stock in it.

Thirty witnesses were heard by the board's committee, headed by L. F. Gates.

"The testimony," said the committee report, "clearly shows wrongful acts for which we deem the Armour Grain Company responsible, since these acts were those of persons then in the employ or under the continuing influence of the Armour Grain Company. Several persons engaged in these wrongful acts are not members of the Board of Trade or subject to its discipline. These acts were such as to constitute major offenses, being acts of dishonesty."

PEACE RIVER PROSPECTS
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Action by the Canadian Government to give the rich Peace

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AUSTRIAN RAILS USE 'WHITE COAL'

**Electrifying of Federal
Lines Going On—Power
Soon to Be Exported**

VIENNA (Special Correspondence).—Electricity derived from water power is to be added to the list of Austrian exports before long. The Tyrol Water Power Works have recently obtained a \$3,000,000 loan from the New York City of Lisman & Co., and with this money the power plant at Achenes will be carried to completion, which will mean that the 25-year contract between the Tyrol group and a Bavarian firm to supply Bavaria with electricity will come into effect.

The Achenes undertaking was begun in 1924 and when entirely finished is expected to be one of the largest in Europe. The Achenes is one of the most picturesque of the lakes in north Tyrol and lies not far from the Bavarian frontier. In this work the Provincial Government is taking an active interest, although the actual shares of the Tyrol Water Power Works are mainly (51 per cent) in the hands of the Niederösterreichische Escompte Gesellschaft, a Vienna bank, and another 16 per cent of the shares is owned by other banks, both Austrian and Swiss.

In a report on electrification in Austria issued for the last quarter of 1926 by the Federal Railways, the fact is stated that electrification is proceeding most satisfactorily. This is especially true about the line from the Brenner Pass (on the Italian frontier) to Innsbruck and on to Kufstein (on the Bavarian-German frontier). The report noted further that from October to December, 1926, the state spent a total of \$1,300,000 for the cause of electrification, on

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Dr. Hopkins does not view the "younger generation" as irresponsible but rather as more responsible than their elders. And he does not believe they are more radical today than youth is in every generation. "Youth has always been radical," he said.

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RUSSIA DEBATES SCHOOL EXPENSE

Low Salaries of Professors Make It Necessary to Hold Two or More Posts

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—The Congress of Natural Scientists which has just ended its sittings in Moscow emphasized very frankly the defects which still exist in the Russian higher educational system and which must be remedied before the proper training of a new generation of natural scientific students can be assured. The resolution which the congress adopted after hearing the reports of the representatives of the Russian and Ukrainian Education Commissioners, Lunacharsky and Rappaport, pointed out quite definitely the outstanding weak spots in the present-day educational structure.

"The tempo of development of the higher schools remains considerably behind the growth of the productive forces of the country," so the resolution runs, adding that this threatens with serious danger the plan of transforming Russia into an industrialized country, unless in the near future the expenses for the maintenance of the higher schools is generally unsatisfactory, and this, in the opinion of many participants in the congress, is due to the very inadequate sums which are assigned for secondary education.

Other grievances of the Russian natural scientists are the scanty appropriations for new textbooks and scientific equipment and the very low salaries of professors in the universities and for natural scientific workers in general. The normal salary of a Russian professor is 110 rubles (\$55) a month, a sum which is quite inadequate for the maintenance of a family with the present cost of living in Russia. The result of this condition is that most professors hold two or more posts, with consequent almost inevitable overstrain and neglect of work.

NOVA SCOTIA GROWERS ADVISED OVER SYSTEM

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—One hundred per cent co-operation on the part of the apple orchardists of Nova Scotia is urged by two special investigators of the British apple market, and system of marketing, who were sent to England several months ago by joint action of the Provincial Government and the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia. These investigators, Professor Middleton, the Provincial Horticulturist, and Eric Leslie, secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, returned from England a few days ago, and have made public their report. They recommend that the fruit growers of Nova Scotia establish their own representative in Great Britain, and claim that large sums of money have been lost to the shippers of this Province because such representation has been lacking.

"Faulty fruit marketing does not

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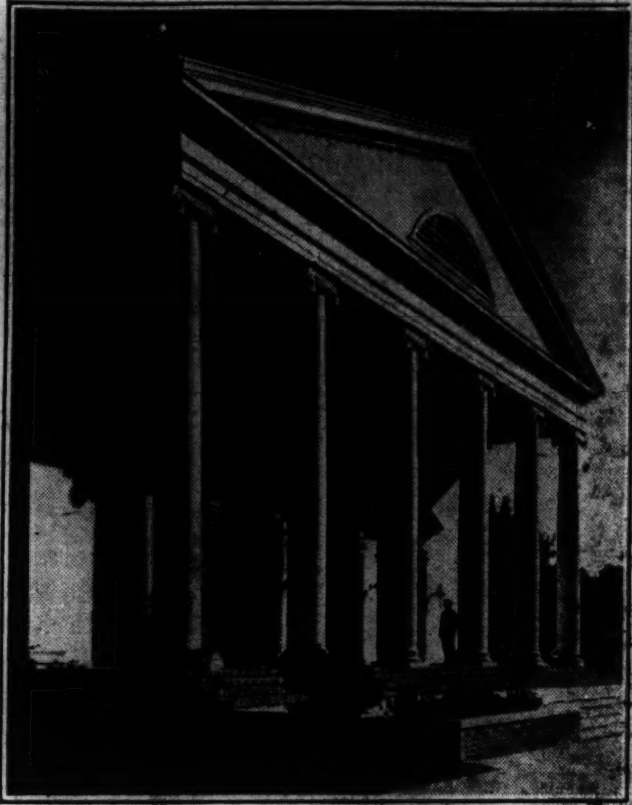
He at the door of the trade in Great Britain so much as it does at the door of the shipper, and before beneficial results that flow from efficient marketing can be obtained, it is imperative that the fruit growers must first put their house in order," these investigators report. Nova Scotia shippers suffered severe losses "systematically," as a direct result of competition and absence of co-ordination of effort upon the part of those shippers. "The shippers of the Annapolis Valley contribute very materially to their own poverty by so shipping their fruit as to bring it in direct competition with itself" by the methods by which it is shipped.

GAINS REPORTED IN SHIPBUILDING

United States Ranks Fourth in Quarter's Increases, Lloyd's Announces

Shipbuilding in the United States showed an increase of 27,000 tons in the first three months of 1927, as compared with the last quarter of 1926, it was announced today from the local office of Lloyd's Register. Great Britain and Ireland are first in

New Church in California



First Church of Christ, Scientist, Glendale, Calif.

GLENDALE CHURCH HAS FIRST SERVICE

GLENDALE, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—In commenting upon the new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, which was recently opened, the Los Angeles Examiner said, in part, in a recent issue:

"The church, one of the most beautiful in Glendale, is on Central and Lomita Avenues. The design and equipment are in keeping with the time for which they were designed, yet every modern method in construction was installed.

"Constructed of red brick with white joints, with the principal motif on the Central Avenue side, consisting of a portico with a great colonnade, the new church, with its beautiful landscaping, ranks as one of southern California's most beautiful churches.

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new ship construction, there being an aggregate increase of nearly 500,000 tons during the quarter just ended.

Over this period Germany's increase, which amounted to 139,000 tons, places it in second place, and Italy third, with the United States fourth, only 39,000 tons below Italy at the end of March. France ranks fifth and the Netherlands sixth. Marked increases are being shown in Russia's program for merchant ship development.

600,000-Ton Increase
The total increase of all the countries is approximately 600,000 tons greater than in the closing quarter of 1926. For the first time since 1924 the total tonnage afloat amounts to more than 2,500,000 tons. Of the 355,000 tons of new building begun outside of the British and Irish yards in the first three months of the year, 158,569 tons were laid down in German yards.

Motorship construction is steadily proving its superiority, according to Lloyd's reports. The economy of operation and other advantages of equal importance have resulted in an increase of 266,000 tons over the last three months of 1926. Italy, however, showed a decline in motor vessel development of 23,000 tons. The largest motorship in the world, the Royal Mail liner, Asturias, left an Italian yard last year. Since then no new project of this size has been started.

Nation's Motorship Program
Italy's decrease in motorship construction is offset, nevertheless, by the development of 194,000 additional tonnage in Great Britain and Ireland over the last quarter of 1926, and an increase of 109,000 tons distributed among other countries.

While the United States shows a relatively small gain in motorship construction an extensive dieselization program of erstwhile steam cargo carriers has been underway by the Merchant Fleet Corporation.

Nearly 400,000 war-time freighters have been converted and contracts for at least as many more will be awarded to Diesel engine manufacturers within a few days, it is announced. This phase in steamship conversion in the United States is considered a very important step.

Lloyd's reports do not include gains in motorship tonnage of vessels thus converted.

Bank steamer construction continues very active. While the gain of the last quarter of 1926 over the preceding period, was 119,000 tons throughout all countries, the first quarter of 1927 shows a gain of 231,000 tons as compared with the preceding quarter. The greatest amount of this type of shipbuilding is carried on in the yards at Belfast and on the Clyde.

PIE BAKERIES OF AMERICA, INC.
Annual report of Pie Bakeries of America, Inc., operating the period from Dec. 31, 1926, to Jan. 1, 1927, shows net profits after depreciation and federal taxes of \$146,121, equal, after allowing for preferred dividend payments, to \$3.76 a share on 40,000 shares of no-par value Class A stock.

The balance sheet as of Jan. 1, 1927, showed current assets of \$771,397, current liabilities of \$270,700 and net working capital of \$500,697.

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AIRPLANES AID COTTON CROPS

Pern Imports Fleet to Combat Plant Pests—Machines Will Spray Areas

BRISTOL, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—Following the lead of United States cotton planters whose airplane dusting activities against certain plant pests, including the boll weevil, last year is said to have saved them from heavy crop losses, large cotton planters in Peru and the Peruvian Department of Agriculture have imported a "flying dusting" fleet from the United States to combat the insects, according to a cable received by Edgar N. Gott, aircraft builder of this city, from the Peruvian Chamber of Commerce at Lima, Peru.

It is planned to dust more than 50,000 acres of cotton in the Canete and Chincha valleys. The program will protect practically all the cotton grown in the Canete Valley and most of the cotton in the Chincha Valley against the boll weevil and it is expected that the value of the crops thus saved will reach a large sum.

The equipment of the expedition includes five dusting airplanes and a machine to be used as a messenger airplane. This outfit, with the special compound, was deemed so important to the cotton growers of the country that the Peruvian Government, it is

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

ARGENTINA WILL ADOPT CANADIAN LAND SYSTEM

English-Owned Lines Are Also to Be Brought Up to Date

BUENOS AIRES (Special Correspondence)—Considerable interest is being shown at present, by all those who have at heart the prosperity and agricultural success of Argentina, in a scheme suggested recently by the Anglo-Argentine railway companies. The scheme has as its most important feature the modernization and improvement of land settlement. It has always, indeed, been a lamentable fact that despite the wide expanse of country so preeminently suited to agriculture, offering so many possibilities to the hard-working immigrant from Latin or even central Europe, the population outside the big cities has remained almost stationary for the last 10 years; 3,500,000 inhabitants of a country extending roughly about 3,000,000 square kilometers is a low figure when considered in relation to the Republic's capacity and productive power.

Land Tenure Conditions
The reason for this state of affairs is not far to seek, being due almost entirely to the deplorable conditions of land-tenure prevalent in Argentina. Add to this the high rents for chacras, or farms, and the ridiculously high wages demanded by itinerant labor during the harvesting season and it can be readily understood, to take but a random example, why the failure of the 1925-26 maize harvest was due not to an unsatisfactory crop—the yield was well above the average—but instead to the fact that most farmers were barely able to cover their expenses. Even on those chacras where the most up-to-date methods are put into practice, lessening time and labor by means of modern machinery, the conditions of the land tenure make it so that the farmer is unable, more often than not, to make more than a very small profit.

Speculation in land leases is another very just cause for complaint and one of the reasons for the failures so numerous among small lease holders who do not realize that the greater part of the profit goes straight to the original holder. The farmers who on the other hand take over large tracts of camp in the hopes of striking lucky seasons soon find that they have taken on more than they can work with ease, and are compelled to make use of expensive hired labor not only during the harvesting season, but also throughout the rest of the year.

Land Settlement System
From the above short account it will easily be understood that the

proposals made by the Anglo-Argentine railways to institute a system of land settlement similar to that achieved by the railways in Canada, were enthusiastically received, both by the press and the general public. The bare outlines of the plan are briefly these: Immigrants, mostly Italians, will be provided with homesteads offered at very favorable terms by the railway within whose territory the would-be farmer-landowner settles down to work; each farm will be supplied with water well, and where necessary, facilities for irrigation; the farmer, in the matter of farm implements, tools and working animals, supplied at cost price, thus doing away with the middle man's exaggerated profits.

DOVER A GATE OF ANCIENT BRITAIN

Starting Point of Roman Military Road and of British Watling Street

DOVER (Special Correspondence)—The great majority of overseas visitors to Britain will enter or leave the country by way of Dover, Folkestone or Newhaven, the great bulk of the traffic going through the first

is said to have exchanged Rome's seven hills for its own seventy. Folkestone is a most attractive place to those who can linger a few days. It walks along the cliffs are breezy, emerging, and pleasant rambles, while inland stretches a lovely and generally unspoiled country of small hamlets, quiet roads, and a picture of the Kent countryside just as it was before the successive conquests of the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans swept over it.

Both Dover and Folkestone, but particularly the latter, offer a very wide choice of accommodations to the travelers who tarry there before continuing their journey to London or to the Continent.

WORK REVIEWED OF THE LAST COUNCIL MEETING AT GENEVA

Appointment of Force for Railroad Protection in Saar District—German Minority Schools—Customs Receipts at Danzig

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—The outstanding feature of the forty-fourth session of the Council of the League was the settlement of the dispute between France and Germany concerning the appointment of a

The Council concerned the rights of Hungarian landowners in Transylvania, and the lively debate which took place on this subject between Mr. Titulesco and the Hungarian representative, Mr. Paul de Hevesy, will long be remembered. Here, again, the Council was able to introduce an element of conciliation into the dispute, which is to be the subject of further arbitration.

Danzig and Poland Satisfied
Apart from these questions, there was no item on the agenda which required the intervention of the Council as an intermediary in a serious dispute. The difference between Danzig and Poland on the question of the right of the Polish authorities to examine the customs receipts of the Free City was easily adjusted, and thus the way was prepared for the flotation of a new loan for Danzig, which could not be raised without the good will of the League. A new Estonian loan was also floated as soon as that country has complied with the conditions laid down by the financial committee for the reform of its banking and currency.

Similarly minor differences were composed between the Greeks and Bulgarians regarding the settlement of refugees on either side of the frontiers, and Greece was promised the assistance of the League in raising a new loan of £3,000,000 on condition that she put her budget in order to the satisfaction of the financial committee of the League.

Other useful work was done in an unobtrusive way. Thus it was decided to adopt the suggestion of the economic committee for a diplomatic conference at Geneva for the framing of an international convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. Governments which have not yet ratified the convention for the simplification of customs formalities, which has already been signed by 25 states, were invited to do so.

Just as it was to be called on to simplify the international law regarding bills of exchange and checks, and it was decided to summon the statisticians to another conference at Geneva to consider a unified plan for dealing with economic statistics. Countries sending representative to the International Economic Conference in May may add to their list of experts three women experts. The work of the Mandates Commission was also discussed, and it is important to note that in this connection the inquiry of the Mandates Commission whether native petitioners should have the right of audience, was answered in the negative. One was glad at the same time to hear from a representative of the French mandatory authority in Syria that the situation had greatly improved there.

Another interesting subject which was dealt with was the report of the Disarmament Committee, and it was noted with satisfaction that the Persian Government was prepared to adopt proposals for a gradual reduction of the poppy crop in Persia. However, the light which the report throws on the extent of the illicit traffic in drugs shows how little has been done by the governments to carry out their duties under the Hague Convention.

On this occasion there was no discussion about disarmament, except

in regard to the private manufacture of arms. In the meantime the disarmament committee of the League will redraft the proposals which have already been made for a convention on this subject. Mr. Hugh Gibson will take part in the deliberations of this committee, for America has consented to lend her assistance to the conference.

The attention of the Council was once more drawn to the importance of international action for the protection of women and children, and the precise proposals which are to be laid before the Conference of Governments, which has been summoned for July, for lending joint assistance to nations in distress, have now been drawn up. The main point of these proposals is to set up a central international organization, which will enable the Governments and the Red Cross Societies to take immediate and concerted action for "the relief of peoples overtaken by disaster."

The Council of the League has been asked to contribute the sum of £25,000 as a start for this good work. It will thus be seen that humanitarian activities played an important part in the review of the work of the League at the March meeting of the Council. Finally the delicate question of calling to order the states which are behindhand with their contributions to the League was raised only as a gentle reminder to these states of their obligations, for it was realized that no legal action could be taken against them. Nevertheless, the rapporteur, M. Titulesco, hinted that very strong measures might be taken against defaulting members if the Council of the League found itself unable to take action under Art. 16 of the Covenant against an aggressor, owing to non-payment of contributions.

Passport questions, which are of such widespread interest, especially to journalists and business men, came up on the report of the transit committee, and the Council sympathetically considered the interesting proposal that special passports should be provided for responsible journalists and that identity cards should be given to people who have no nationality.

GREEKS RATIFY TURKISH ACCORD

Foreign Minister Lauds Good Will as Best Solvent of International Problems

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—After a short discussion, the Greek Chamber ratified the Greco-Turkish accord, settling all the questions in connection with the exchange of populations left in abeyance between the two countries since the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty.

Mr. Michalakopoulos, the Foreign Minister, explained to the Chamber that though it was disagreeable to him to ask the legislative body to ratify the agreement, Greece could not do otherwise, considering that there existed nothing to justify a contrary policy. Good will, he said, was the most efficient factor to dispel difficulties between nations, and he hoped that Turkey would not fail to respond to the peaceful dispositions of Greece, and would help toward establishing intimate relations between the two neighbor countries.

Mr. Michalakopoulos mentioned that Greece has always cherished the desire to be on good terms with Turkey, and if there have been occasional conflicts between the two countries, that should be attributed to the old régime of the Turkish sultans. But all this, he said, belongs to the past, and the two nations have interests in common in this corner of the Mediterranean. Their co-operation can better be realized on economic grounds. "I believe," he added, "by this accord we are inaugurating a new era of cordial relations and amicable collaboration between the two nations. It is in this sense, gentlemen, that I entreat you to ratify the accord submitted to you," was the conclusion of the Foreign Minister's speech, which was followed by a vote of ratification.

From These Heights on Bright Days a Panorama of French Coast Is Clearly Visible



This Corner of the Beach Shows the Chalk Cliffs So Famed in English Story, With the Historic Castle on the Heights, Where So Many Events Momentous in National Annals Have Occurred.

Payments will be made in installments spread over a period of time varying from 15 to 20 years. Each railway will buy its own land, the tracts purchased being suitably subdivided and fenced.

Plan to Send Out 300,000
That the scheme will soon be put into practice is certain, the Italian Government already calculating to be able to send out to Argentina over 300,000 immigrants, all of them prepared to colonize lands offered to them on generous terms. With regard to the question of colonizers, however, there is a feeling that though the races of southern Europe adapt themselves more easily to conditions of life in Argentina, it would be also advisable to introduce into the country a percentage of the Nordic element whose stolidity and perseverance will act as a check on the more voluble temperament of the Latins. Of this, however, it is difficult to say anything conclusive at present, for only the years can show the mettle of the new race which will slowly be evolved from the crowds of agriculturists who during the next five years will arrive in a continuous and hopeful stream on the shores of the River Plate.

two. The two are only seven miles apart, and from the ease with which they fit into a sight-seeing itinerary are well worth noticing. Dover is older than the earliest recorded history, and was the starting point in Roman times of the great military road which followed the Watling Street of the earlier Britons. It is said the oldest British seaport and the chief of the Cinque Ports, the five ports on England's southeast coast wherein were laid the foundations of Britain's sea power and maritime prestige. The cliffs of Dover are still hounded by the ancient gun casemates, and from their heights the coast of France, 21 miles away, can be easily seen on a clear day.

Dover Castle, on the eastern heights, is an interesting place of Norman origin, and behind it, in the North Fall Meadow, is a concrete model, let into the grass, of an airplane. It marks the exact spot where the first airplane to fly the Channel, landed on Sunday, July 25, 1909, having made the journey from Calais in 37 minutes. While contemplating this achievement—only made yesterday, historically speaking—the visitor can generally look up and see far overhead one of the powerful planes that now carry passengers, mails and freight day and night between London, Paris, and other continental centers.

Shakespeare's cliff, 350 feet high, is the spot so dramatically described in the fourth act of "King Lear." Near it are the workings of the proposed Channel tunnel, abandoned in 1884. Folkestone was in early days an unimportant fishing town, but today it is second only to Dover as a Channel port and has become one of the most modern and best equipped of British seaside resorts. Its hotels compare favorably with those of any other British or continental resort town. The Romans called the place Lapis Populi, of which the present name is a literal translation. It is very hilly, and in the "Inklands" whose author, the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, was born at Canterbury, a few miles away.

BRITISH MAY GET LOCAL OPTION

Bill Sponsored by Labor, Conservative, and Liberal Has First Reading

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A local option bill for Britain, introduced in the House of Commons by representatives of all the political parties, is now published.

Its sponsors are Charles G. Ammon and James Hudson, representing Labor, Viscountess Astor (Conservative), and Frank Bryant (Liberal). It is to be known as the Liquor (Popular Control) Bill. It has received first reading unopposed, but its further progress is uncertain. It would give to the inhabitants of every town or licensed district in Britain containing over 50,000 people opportunity to decide periodically by vote whether the existing liquor trade should (1) continue as at present, (2) be placed under public control, or (3) be abolished altogether.

In the case of a place voting for "control," then a central body, known as the "board of management," appointed with the approval of and dismisible by Parliament, would take over the provision and distribution of liquor, under the supervision of the local justices of the peace assisted by an advisory council with local committees.

The board would settle which public houses were to remain open and how they were to be managed. There would also make regulations for the supply and sale of liquor in hotels and clubs. Profits from the sale of liquor in controlled areas would be pooled to provide compensation for public houses closed.

force for the protection of the railroads in the Saar district, which is to take the place of the French troops at present stationed there.

The story of how this question was solved has already been told in The Christian Science Monitor, the final decision to adopt the suggestion of the value of the method employed by the League for the full and frank discussion of international differences. Suffice it to say that both parties went home, if not completely satisfied, at least convinced of the reasonableness of the settlement. Dr. Stresemann secured the withdrawal of the French troops, and if a new police force is to take their place it will be under the sole control of the Saar government, strictly limited to guarding the railroads in times of emergency.

Moreover, the Saar authorities will have the power to reduce the numbers of this corps if they consider this advisable. Therefore, even if the corps is to be mainly composed of Frenchmen, the Germans may at their activities will be far more restricted than those of the 2000 French troops at present in the Saar, who will be withdrawn in three months' time. It may be added that Dr. Stresemann, who acted as chairman of this session of the Council, showed admirable tact and good humor in this debate.

School Rights
In a similar atmosphere of goodwill the Council settled a controversy concerning the right of German minority schools in Upper Silesia to receive Polish-speaking children, the services of a Swiss expert being called upon to decide on the suitability of such children to receive a German education. At the same time, Dr. Stresemann and Mr. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, discussed the breakdown of the negotiations of the German-Polish Commercial Treaty with such good effect that it was decided that they should be reopened in Berlin. The conversations which take place behind the scenes between foreign ministers when they meet at Geneva are of the greatest importance in the settlement of European difficulties and the establishment of that better atmosphere which is so necessary for the clearing up of post-war problems. Indeed, the improvement of German-Polish relations may be said to be entirely due to the conversations which took place between Herr Stresemann and Mr. Zaleski at Geneva.

Another dispute which came before

NEW FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LORD LASCELLES appears now to have entered the contest for Masonic records, and he has won an easy first. Although he has been Provincial Grand Master for West Yorkshire for only five months he has taken the chair at one of the most important annual festivals in the Masonic world, that of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. This organization claims to teach the ritual as settled by the Lodge of Reconciliation, which was formed for the purpose of deciding the ritual when the amalgamation was effected in 1813 between the two rival Grand Lodges. The sittings of that body lasted until 1817 and the result, it is claimed, was Emulation. The lodge, which is one of instruction only, not performing the ordinary work of a lodge, was formed in 1823. It has not a preceptor, such as Stability and Logic and other well-known centers of Masonic instruction, nor does it countenance the publication of rituals, known in the United States as monitors, but it is managed and governed by a committee, and the lapse of one member of that committee is immediately filled by the appointment of another. All these members are experts in the ritual and they keep a watchful eye upon any deviations in the ritual, immediately checking and eradicating any attempt to alter the working or to introduce any innovation. At the festival, over which Lord Lascelles has just presided, tribute was paid to the manner in which he has mastered his own knowledge of the ritual and of his various duties by the Grand Secretary himself.

Two records have also been established at the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution—the eighty-fifth of the kind—which has just been held. The result was not up to the usual standard, but this year tremendous support will be given to the Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at which the Prince of Wales is to preside and his sister, Princess Mary, is to present the prizes to the successful students at the schools. The two records, however, are remarkable, for they were achieved by two women—Mrs. J. E. C. Stubbs, who collected no less a sum than £1222, and Mrs. James Stephens, who collected £1074. Both are wives of grand officers; the husband of the former is a Past Grand Standard Bearer, and the latter is the wife of the president of the Board of Benevolence and treasurer of the Benevolent Institution.

Although the Lord Mayor of London has not achieved a record, he has equaled a previous record in that he is now Master of three lodges at one time, thus arriving at a position attained some years ago by Felix Pishlers, still an active officer of Grand Lodge. He has just been installed as Master of the City of

London National Guard Lodge in addition to the masterships of the Empress and Guildhall Lodges, which he already holds. The National Guard, of course, is no longer in existence, but its name will be perpetuated in the lodge which bears its name. At the installation meeting of this lodge emphasis was laid on the fact of the possibility of Freemasonry coping with the unrest that prevails generally throughout all countries. Freemasonry as practiced in the British Isles and in other countries is, of course, barred from entering the field of practical politics, but several speakers of prominence in the Masonic world have been pointing out that one of the great aims of Masonry is the promotion of good will among men, and that if this aim is lost sight of, the real aim of the Craft will be missed and that Freemasonry will become a lamentable failure.

"This fact was also emphasized at the jubilee meeting of the Aldersgate Lodge. It may sound strange to American ears to be told that this lodge is limited in membership to 30, but this has been the rule throughout its 50 years' history, and it is a rule which the members are not likely to abandon, so successful has it proved. The lodge takes its name from the old Aldersgate, which was in existence near the general post office in St. Martin's le Grand in the city of London.

Lord Cornwallis, Deputy Grand Master, who will be accompanied by Sir John Ferguson, Past Grand Treasurer and past president of the Institute of Bankers, will also shortly leave on a Masonic mission to India, Burma and Ceylon.

DENMARK GIVES PARK TO NORTH SLESVIG

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence)—For the purpose of presenting a national park to North Slesvig, or, as it is now generally called, South Jutland, the Danish state has acquired the ancient estate Trojborg in west Slesvig. It is a historic property bequeathed by the picturesque ruin of Daniel Rantzau's old castle. Among the more modern buildings is a huge barn, which is 200 years old, and will be converted into a meeting hall. A summer restaurant will also be established. The land of this estate, however, is far too extensive to be all transformed into a national park, and it is therefore proposed to divide it up into a number of small holdings, some 40 in number, each with upward of 30 acres. The Danish small holdings as a rule only have arable land allotted to them, but in this case they will also obtain some meadow land which is looked upon as rather a favorable circumstance, considering the fair size of the allotment. As soon as the next harvest is over the land surveyors will begin their work.

Heir-Apparent to Holland's Throne Attains Her Majority on April 30

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Her Royal Highness Juliana Louise Emma Maria Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, and heir-apparent



Blankwaert & Nelsonhoven, Nijmegen. H. R. H. PRINCESS JULIANA After the Summer Holidays This Representative of the Royal Family Intends to Become a Student at Leiden University.

to the throne of Holland, will become a student of the Leiden University after the summer holidays. On April 30 she will come of age, as Holland's fundamental law declares that the Prince or Princess of Orange is to receive full civic rights at the age of 18; for the ordinary Hollander it is 21. While Princess Juliana at the present moment is still living with her parents, Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort Henry, she will soon have her own residence. A patrician mansion on the Kneuterdijk in this city, for some time the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is being made ready

GREEK MERCANTILE MARINE IS GROWING

PIREUS (Special Correspondence)—The tonnage of the Hellenic mercantile marine is today almost equal to that of 1914. Before the war the merchant marine was one of the principal factors in the commercial life of the country. The latest figures available place the number of steamers at 477, displacing 935,516 tons, and 787 sailing craft, displacing 69,705 tons. The 477 steamers represented 340 cargo boats, 123 packet boats, 1 transatlantic steamer and 14 steamers of varied type. For the year just past, the Greek fleet was 8.87 per cent for the first six months and 8.80 per cent for the third quarter. The figures available show vessels actually operating under the Greek flag. The number would be increased if to those duly registered are added those vessels which are navigating with provisional papers to fulfill engagements undertaken before their purchase, as also belonging to Greek shipowners but operating under foreign flags. These last total about 150,000 tons.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Letters of a Scholar

A Review by ARTHUR LYONS
The Letters of William Roscoe Thayer,
edited by Charles Dwyer Hasen.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$4.

THIS work is primarily what the title implies—the "Letters of William Roscoe Thayer." In a reference, worth quoting, to the "character of his insight and his distinction of style," Professor Hasen—a historian of repute as well as an old and devoted friend of the Thayer family—points out that: "The biography of a scholar offers little that is dramatic or sensational in the eyes of the world. . . . The slow and silent fashioning of personality, the long labors of self-discipline, the painful travail of the spirit, the researches often vain and negative, and always exacting and exhausting, the pursuit of the elusive fact, a pursuit often futile and forlorn, the planning and the changing of plans, the drafting and redrafting, the painting and retouching, all these processes, the essential features of the scholar's life, the mass of men pass heedlessly by, perhaps not even suspecting their existence, certainly indifferent and incurious."

"Yet they are the very heart of the matter. They alone determine the scholar's product—his achievement. They alone explain. And for anyone who cares to know how the world's literature of knowledge and power came into existence they are of absorbing and immediate concern. They are the events of a life that to the world seems uneventful. . . . An author's true memorial is in the books he has written, in the product of his pen. They are the witnesses of his learning, his wisdom, his art. They reveal his powers, his message, his ideals. They carry the impress of his mind and character. But they do not necessarily reveal his personality in its entirety; they do not relate the story of the life that produced them; they are autobiographic only in a measure."

Ample and candid
For this latter purpose full and intimate correspondence is most revealing. Fortunately William Roscoe Thayer's letters were ample in extent, informing, candid and sympathetic in character. Mrs. Thayer, who collected them, has placed them unreservedly at the editor's disposal. Worthy of the trust, he has selected, it would seem, with nice discrimination; in the opinion of the reviewer there is only one allusion that might well have been omitted. Mr. Hasen has made no effort to present "an estimate of the man and his work," though in a few opening paragraphs and at the beginning of each chapter—there are 11 altogether—he outlines succinctly the essential facts in the career of the rare and vivid scholar whose letters are here reproduced.

While William Roscoe Thayer wrote acceptably on many subjects his notable scholarly and literary achievement was his "Life and Times of Cavour," perhaps the greatest biography of a European statesman ever produced by an American. It has the fruits of over two decades of study and meditation. In a sense Thayer enjoyed unusual opportunities for productive scholarship; since, except for a few years of newspaper work in Philadelphia shortly after his graduation from college, and except for the editorship of the Harvard Graduate Magazine (1892-1915)—largely a labor of love—he was involved in no gainful business and held no salaried post. Private means, not over-large—later supplemented by the returns from his books and articles, as well as from an occasional series of lectures—sufficed for the modest, refined tastes of himself and his family.

Poetic Temperament
The editor in his preface characterizes Thayer as "a scholar and a man of letters." However, one of his chief ambitions as a young man was to be a poet; indeed, in early life he published three little volumes of verse. Though from the pressure of circumstances he turned to prose, his poetic temperament colored his subsequent writing, but united to an emotional vitality there was in him a passionate love of truth which, except when his moral enthusiasm was excited against anything which he regarded as mean, pretentious or wrong, served to guide and to restrain his estimates of men and events.

Modest and self-critical, he nevertheless frankly appreciated genuine recognition of his work, and was fortunate that various social honors came to him. He had a genuine gift for friendship, and while he sought out young men and heartened them with sympathy and counsel, he enjoyed acquaintance and intimacy with such a few among the intellectual aristocracy of America and Europe. From his letters to his sister Mabel (Mrs. Key) we gain illuminating glimpses into his nature and learn something of his hopes and ambi-

Choss, University of Michigan
tions. His letters to Mrs. Michael Foster (formerly Mrs. W. E. Russell) show his playful wit to the best advantage.

Vivid Strokes
Expert in estimating the interesting people whom he saw or met, he limns them with vivid strokes. His account to Miss Isabella Coolidge of a visit to Walt Whitman is exceptional for its wealth of detail; but there are many who are touched off more briefly: Kropotkin, Mahaffy, Mr. Aquilino, and Mr. Chamberlain. Another of the longer bits is his interview with the King of Italy in



Drawing by Jeannette Warmuth for Christopher Morley's "Pleasant to Meet You," Which Doubleday is Publishing This Week.

Spain in California

Spanish Alta California, by Alberto Johnston Deeds. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$3.50.

MRS. DENIS, in "Spanish Alta California," gives conclusive evidence that the Golden State was a hard country to colonize. With a passion for accuracy and a thorough knowledge of Spanish, she has drawn information from original sources and has given us dependable facts, some of them strung together in admirable literary style, some of them, seemingly for lack of time and space, merely assembled and set down. But the important thing is in a book of this sort is that the facts are there for others to take and build stories around.

Just half a century after Columbus, dressed in his best, set foot on San Salvador and claimed a new world for Spain. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese sailing under the Spanish flag over a rickety little vessel built on the west coast of Mexico, anchored in a comfortable little port and stepped ashore in upper California. Like Columbus he claimed the land for Spain. Evidently, he knew its name then (in 1542) for his chronicler, Mrs. Denis tells us, referred three times to the land as "California." Most ever saying how or where he came by the name. He wrote a very interesting account of the expedition, excerpts from which are given by Mrs. Denis.

Drake's Visit
It is odd that when Spain heard of this fair land she did not send herself to more interest. It is true she caused to be sent out from New Spain or the Philippines two navigators, Francisco de Gali and Sebastian Melendez Rodriguez Cermeño, both of whom saw California and made their reports accordingly, and one great explorer, Sebastian Viscaino, who made rather extensive explorations.

But nothing was really done toward planting a colony in California until 1779. By that time England's colonies on the eastern coast of America had grown so big that they were already discussing the advisability of snipping themselves free from their mother's apron strings. "Spanish Alta California" takes us only up to the time when the country ceased to be a dependency of Spain and became a part of the Mexican Empire. That was April 11, 1822, 105 years ago.

Where Mrs. Denis allows herself time to go fully into her subject, she makes all her events seem to have happened only yesterday. She can write with a vivid pen. Most of the time, however, she is too busy calling up facts, to take the time for the clear writing such a book really requires. Still, the book is a valuable addition to Americana.

Sam Houston, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Kit Carson and all the other "soaring figures of America's past" included in his gallery.
The author's ambitions are not too high—scarcely higher than the Sunday supplement—but the excitement comes thick and fast and anyone who is seeking the tonic of a few war-whoops will find the most varied and peppery assortment of them to choose from.

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that portion of his diary graphically recording the historical congress at Rome. As a sample of the impersonal, his richly imaginative reflections on Venice in a letter to Charles Eliot Norton might be cited.
He was generous in praising the works of his friends, tempering his appreciation by occasional qualifications of disarming frankness. References to the work of Leslie Stephen, George Meredith, and Henry Adams indicate his critical acumen, but though it might be ungracious to cite instances, the warmth of his heart sometimes led him to overestimate the value of certain works and writers.
Adding an element of picturesque to his nature were his pet prejudices, among them those against Ph. D. theses, dictation, and the "style" taught in certain English departments.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Persepolis, by E. S. Buchanan. New York: Laurence, Green & Co. Inc. Beethoven the Man, by André de Hevey. New York: Brentano's, \$3. Immortal Longings, by Ben Ames Williams. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. High Winds, by Arthur Train. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2. The Main Stream, by Stuart Sherman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50. Thinking It Out, by Guy Haxley. London: World Prohibition Federation, 3d.

Mr. Fortune's Margot, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. New York: The Viking Press.

What's the Answer? edited by John A. Bassett. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50.

The Youngest Rider, by Louis Platt Haduck. Boston: Lee & Shepard Company, \$1.50.

The American Year Book, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart and William M. Schuyler. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.

Exploring the Universe, by Henshaw Ward. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$2.50.

Footprints, by J. R. Anderson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

Statement Relating the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, by the Hon. Sir John Lawrence. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office.

The Last Sonnet: Annette Frances and Her Muse, by Jeanne Maurice Piquet. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50.

The Work of Dwight James Baum, published by William H. Brown, Inc. New York City, \$20.

Tavny Spain, by H. C. Chaffee. Taylor. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.

Advertising with Twelve-Year-Olds, by Ella Stoll. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, \$2.

Where and How to Sell Manuscripts, by William B. McCourtie. Springfield, Mass.: The Home Correspondence School, Publisher, \$2.

The Sea and the Jungle, by H. H. Tomlinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Laurel and Straw, by James Saxon Childers. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Pressure, by Margaret Cullen Banning. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

Poorhouse Sweeney, by Ed Sweeney. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.50.

Kit O'Brien, by Edgar Lee Masters. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.50.

With Whip and Spur, by Lawton B. Evans. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company, \$1.75.

Mother Knows Best, by Edna Ferber. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

From Man to Man, by Olive Schreiner. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

Under the Sun, by Dane Coolidge. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

My Thirty Years of Friendships, by Salvatore Cortesi. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

Don Juan of Persia, translated and edited by G. Le Strange. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

Jean Paul Marat, by Louis R. Gottschalk. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, \$2.

Annals of the New York Stage, by George C. U. Brown. New York: Columbia University Press, 2 vols. \$17.50.

Selections from Lincoln, edited by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.

Chemistry and the Home, by Harrison E. Howe and Francis M. Turner.

Pure Romance

And the Garden Waited, by Jeanne de Vernal. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

THE jacket to the contrary, the scene of the romance by Jeanne de Lavigne and Jacques Rutherford is a Wisconsin city. There Emily Clare laid out a garden for John Hunter, and there the happy lovers, after many seemingly needless delays, pledged their troth. The jacket writer, led astray by John Hunter's dance of sentiment, got the impression that the whole story took place under the southern moon. As a matter of fact, the three or four chapters that are laid in New Orleans are about to act the hero in the filmed version of Emily Clare's novel, they are going to live in New Orleans in the winter and wander in their Wisconsin garden in the summer, Emily Clare has come out of her shell, and John has banished fear. All is well.

The message of the book is beyond cavil, and worthy of the best interpretation. But, though the authors have taken their task seriously, they have not succeeded in making their characters live. This story of Emily Clare and John Hunter rarely seems more than an invention.

"And the Garden Waited" is merely a love story with an ending now seldom employed in fiction, the sealing of lovers' vows. John Hunter carried about with him an aftermath of the war which interfered with his career as a motion picture actor, but with the exceptions of the war and the cinema, this is in material, as well as in mood and treatment, the kind of novel our mothers used to read.

Emily Clare was a writer. At 28 she wanted a husband of her own and would have bought the house next door had not John Hunter got ahead of her. But she planted the garden for him. Over the garden they fell in love but the garden had to wait for them while they grappled with

Whether we agree with her or not, we can appreciate her viewpoint after reading the book. Most poignant and memorable does she make the hardships and adventures of those first settlers around the Port of San Diego, and their subsequent flight in reaching Monterey.

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Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
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Jr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

Queen's Mate, by Philip MacDonald. New York: Lincoln MacVegh, The Dial Press.

Closets of Witnesses, by Dorothy L. Sayers. New York: Lincoln MacVegh, The Dial Press, \$2.

The Post-Cutlers, by Alphonse de Chateaubriant, translated by F. Mabel Robinson. New York: Lincoln MacVegh, The Dial Press, \$2.50.

Tales of Edgar Allan Poe, edited by James Southall Willcox. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.

An Anglo-Saxon Reader, by Milton Haight Turk. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

The Teaching and Supervision of Reading, by Arthur S. Gist and William A. King. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

The Collection and Disposal of the Maritime and Native Customs Revenue Since the Revolution of 1911. Shanghai: Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs, 1919.

Division and Revision, 1894-1908, by Woodrow Wilson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Fifty Miles Round Paris, by Cecilia Hill. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.

Moments of Being, by Arthur B. Price. Boston: The New York Company, \$1.50.

The National Budget System with Suggestions for Its Improvement, by W. E. Willoughby. Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins Press, New York: Harper & Bros., \$2.

Teacher and Politics in England, by Frances Elma Gillespie. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, \$4.

Shakespeare Studies, by Elmer Edgar Bland. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$4.

The Passing Show, by Henry Russell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$5.

All About Going Ahead, by Harry A. Frank. New York: Brentano's, \$1.

The Beloved Legs of the World, by Zella Parker Butler. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.

Brother Saul, by John Byrne. New York: The Century Company, \$2.50.

The White Pony in the Hills, by Anna Boothworth. New York: The Century Company, \$1.75.

Innocents Aloft, by Henry Justin Smith. Chicago: Pascal Covici, \$2.

The Shining Hours, by Mary Meek Alderson. New York: The Century Company, \$2.50.

Training for Authorship, by Greenville Kleiser. New York: Funk & Wagnell, \$1.

Practical Business Processing, by David F. Jordan. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$5.

A Thousand and One Afternoons in Chicago, by Ben Hecht. Chicago: Pascal Covici, \$2.50.

Messages, by Ramon Fernandez. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

The Colonial Mind, 1800-1860, by Vernon Logg Farrington. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$4.

Along the Riverbanks of France and Italy, by Gordon Home. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Where Freedom Lingers, by the author of "The Pomp of Power." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$4.

The Beginner's Garden, by Mrs. Francis King. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.

The Little Town, by Harlan Paul Douglas. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Business in Politics, by Charles Norman Fay. Cambridge, Mass.: The Cosmos Press, Inc.

Social Justice, The Moral of the Henry Ford Fortune, by Charles Norman Fay. Cambridge, Mass.: The Cosmos Press.

The Old Diplomacy

Bismarck, Andrássy and Their Successors, by Count Collin de Meudon. London: T. Fisher Unwin, \$5a net.

HIMSELF a prominent actor in modern politics, and the son of a famous Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Julius Andrássy is well qualified to review the history of Europe as it has developed in his time. He has based his book, as he states, on the volumes of correspondence and state papers which are in course of publication by the German Foreign Office, but he has been able to read them the light of personal knowledge of the transactions which they record. He knew Bismarck well, and he was in his father's confidence when the latter was at the Ballplatz during the momentous years following the Franco-Prussian War, when the Iron Chancellor, architect of three victorious wars for his country, was the most prominent figure on the European stage.

The consequence is that, having a gift of lucid exposition and an admirably unbiased outlook, he has written a book which is both interesting and important. In turning its pages one seems to be looking into the pieces of colored glass constantly shifting into new patterns. It is an epitome of the old diplomacy, and it is greatly to Count Andrássy's credit that, brought up in that school, he can see that there are better ways of settling the affairs of the world. Europe, in his eyes, should be something more than a chess-board.

Bismarck and Molke
Not that, in the manner of some modern democrats, more ardent than critical, he regards all the statesmen and diplomatists of the old régime as necessarily self-seeking schemers. He recognizes that they were, probably in the majority of cases, true patriots; but he also recognizes that patriotism based on the aim of power for one's country rather than that of international comity, is bound to lead to disastrous rivalries.

Bismarck, he maintains, was after 1870 genuinely concerned to preserve the peace of Europe, as the condition in which the Empire he had founded by the sword might best flourish and mature; but having allowed himself to be persuaded by

Molke, against his own wiser judgment, to annex Alsace-Lorraine, he was pursued thereafter by the apprehension of French revanche, and all his later efforts were directed to making it impossible for France to wage effective war. Hence that endless series of alliances which were formed only to be dissolved by the incompatible aims of the parties—of Russia and Austria in the Balkans, for example, or of Austria and Italy in the Trentino—which eventually in the division of Europe into two armed camps made the cataclysm of 1914 inevitable.

Fair to England and France
Count Andrássy's book is naturally in part an apology for the policies of his own country and Germany, but, if it is often possible to disagree with the details of his argument, no one can deny that he treats both England and France with conspicuous fairness. The enlightened temper in which he writes can best be shown by the quotation from his concluding chapter.

It is comprehensible that amidst the perils and suffering occasioned by the World War, enthusiastic patriots on either side should condemn the actions of the "enemy," exaggerating his faults and painting him in the most lurid colors, in order to incite hatred and thus provoke and maintain the fighting spirit of their own side against the other. . . . If we would banish the spirit of hate engendered by the old war-time quarrel, if we would have lasting harmony and neighborly relations, let us cease from the mutual dissemination of slanders and from the present and re-establish the future on the firm foundation of justice and peace.

The author's proved capacity as a statesman gives weight to this eloquent appeal; and to the correct understanding of the past for which he pleads, his book is a very valuable aid.

And yet, one of these women is seldom invited to go out. She belongs to no set or club or society. She is lonely all day long.

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BRITAIN LOOKS FORWARD

This book, the material of which was originally published in "The Christian Science Monitor," consists of authoritative articles by such men as Walter T. Layton, Editor of the "Economist," W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Professor A. M. Low, the well-known inventor, and others equally well qualified to write on British industrial problems. For the business man or politician, the book contains facts and figures which prove that Great Britain is now as ever capable of a return to prosperity. Not by socialistic experiment or million-making trust creating is Britain to preserve her wealth and prestige, but by individual endeavour. Sir Alfred Robbins says in his introduction, "increased national prosperity all round makes for international tranquillity," and it is with this aspect of the question that this book deals.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Second Row Back

WHENEVER the Lady With a Duster attacks her bookshelves she comes down with some fresh gleanings for an evening's recreation. So long as books will coax themselves into a house and bookshelves remain static, something, some time, has to give way. It is inevitable that some of the older books will have to slip back to make room for newcomers in front. Out of this limbo of the half-or-wholly forgotten, the Lady With a Duster finds, on every housewife's excursion, some old acquaintance worth at least a brief revival.

The last time she climbed down with a treasure-trove of two. The two did not, of course, represent all the resources of the Second Row Back. For instance, there was a congeries of once-popular novels. These had had their day and might remain where they were until they were pushed out to the attic, to make way for other more recently de-throned favorites.

Then there was the family index. Exurgencies, books of distinguished execution but stronger meat than the babes of the household could digest. These could also remain where they were with a flick of the duster.

There were last books, too, shoved into the second row by mere clumsiness of handling, now to be restored to their rightful places in front. There was the second volume of Taine's "English Literature," surely big enough to make a gap in the ranks, but not missed until someone wanted it for reference. Cheek by jowl with the brilliant and by no means demoted Frenchman was hiding a tiny book that had been lent so often that when its owner missed it she had simply said, "Oh, well, some one of the neighbors has it," and searched no longer. But here it was, coated with dust, pushed back along with the mighty "Taine," best and gayest of all the Lawrenceville stories. Owen Johnson's "Humming-Bird" was fortunately rediscovered just in time for another baseball season.

Taine and "Humming-Bird" were never intentionally second-row books. The Lady restored to them their rights, felt that much richer, and returned to her excavations, sure that she would find something unexpected, sure that she would be interrupted in her task by the provocation of her findings.

She was not mistaken. The two that she laid away for the evening hindered her perceptibly until she realized that the stepladder is not the best place for browsing.

The outer appearance of a volume of early nineteenth-century minor poets caught her first. It is copiously gilded after the manner of its day and bears the label, "The Poetical Works of Rogers, Campbell, Montgomery, Lamb and Kirke White." It was published by G. W. and E. B. Ellipt at Philadelphia in 1847 and is not ingloriously illustrated with engravings by George

Eliza. Notable is the full-page "composé" of vignettes of the five poets lavishly adorned with lyres, Castalian fountains and a cap-piece of Pegasus. Here are Campbell's elegant features, the harlequin countenance of Samuel Rogers, the fair and delicate Scotch Montgomery, Charles Lamb whose pictures never look like him because his noble head so belied his little body, and Kirke White, whose long-nosed, chinless, tousel-headed portrait suggests the very kind of precocious lad he was, crowding into his brief twenty-one years the ardent study of a lifetime.

The lives of these men are all more interesting than their writings. Prefixed to each man's work is a biographical memoir, written in the stilted, flowery style of the forties but full of delicious morsels. James Montgomery, for instance, left almost nothing that could keep the Lady With a Duster awake, but the fact that he wrote poetry at all stirred her sympathy and imagination as she looked back upon that missionary Scott's son, brought up in the Moravian Seminary at Fulneck where the good fathers rigorously kept all books of English poetry away from their charges lest they be tempted to what was "unhallowed."

Kirke White's career reminded her, too, that the Nathalia Cranes and Barbara Folletts and other infant writers of this day have their precedents. It was Kirke White who, at fifteen, after instructing the Literary Society of Nottingham with a two-and-three-quarters hour paper on Genius, received from his audience a unanimous vote of thanks to "the Professor" for the best paper on Literature ever given before the Society. But his poetry now—dear, no!

"Dripping with sentiment most of these poems are, and almost always race-bound, wherever their authors may roam in history or in other lands. But Campbell's lyrics, such as 'The Mariners of England,' 'Hohenland,' or 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' are enduring part of English poetry. The Lady With a Duster remembered her old Fifth Reader and hoped school children of today have a chance to know the best of Campbell.

As for dear Charles Lamb, nobody cares that he wrote poetry, lovingly as he wrote it, but what he helped to accomplish in his own time by his poetry is worth remembering. The blank verse tragedy, "John Woodvil," written in the Elizabethan form, but also in the Elizabethan fire, was one of the many means Lamb employed to bring back Shakespeare and Marlowe to the attention of an age that was almost entirely neglecting them. It can be compared to the "John Woodvil," and it is hard to see how they could, Lamb had only to say to them, "Then read the Elizabethans for yourselves and see how infinitely better they could do what I have tried to do."

Another of the gleanings from the Second Row Back was Henry Mackenzie's novel, "The Man of Feeling." Mackenzie was born in Edinburgh in 1745 and his book was published in 1771. It belongs to the period to the period just preceding the minor romantic poets and shows where they got some of their sentiment. This is the book that Robert Burns carried about in his pocket so much that he wore out two copies. Following the novels of Richardson and Sterne, it belongs like them to the "School of Sensibility" which prevailed for almost two generations. Forty years later Jane Austen in "Sense and Sensibility" helped to show what feeling does when it runs to seed. Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling" weeps five or six times a day, and dares not tell his love till almost the last chapter. Yet there is some dry Scotch wit in the book that does not a little to sop up the tears.

Back to the second row go these gleanings when they have served their little hour. They have at least one thing in common. They are all of the attic. W. K. R.

Attend, Attend

Some of those they call Quakers are, to give them their due, very good moral men, and exactly just in their civil transactions. In proof whereof let me mention this passage, though chiefly I confess for the application thereof, which having done I (praise God) some good, I am contented to do no hurt to any other.

A gentleman had two tenants, whose one, being a Quaker, was paired to his landlord on the quarter-day: "Here thou," said he, "tell out and take thy rent," without stirring his cap or showing the least sign of respect.

The other came cringing and cowering: "If it please your worship," said he, "the times are very hard, and trading is dead, I have brought to your worship five pounds (the whole due being twenty) and shall procure the rest for your worship with all possible speed."

Both these tenants put together would make a perfect one, the rent-completing of the one, and tongue-complements of the other. But seeing they were divided, I am persuaded that of the two the landlord was less offended with the former, imputing his ill manners to his folly, but ascribing his good dealings to his honesty.

God expecteth and requireth both good words and good works. We cannot make our addresses and applications unto him in our prayers with too much awe and reverence.

However, such who court God with luscious language, give him all his attributes, and (as King James said of a divine, who shall be nameless) compliment with God in the pulpit, will be no white acceptable unto him, if they do not also endeavour to keep his commandments.

It is the due paying of God's quittances which he expecteth—I mean, the realizing of our gratitude unto him for his many mercies, in bearing the remainder of our lives according to his will and word. —THOMAS FULLER, in "Mixed Contemplations on These Times." (1608—1641)

In California

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nature, tidy dame, in spring
Cleaned her mountain home—
Swept it free of wintry dust
Cleared her sky-blue dome.

Leafed the trees and shrubs in green,
Laid a carpet soft—
Coaxed the tiny tendrils out
Sprinkled clouds aloft.

Bubbled all the brooks so clear,
Then turned time and thought
To the flowers, care-free, wild,
All with beauty fraught.

Soon the birds began to sing
Trilling, joyous about
Then came nature, happy thing,
Flung her seedlings out.

Baby blue-eyes, pop-corn white,
Woolly breeches gold,
Lemon yellow jolly tips,
Lupin blue and bold.

Purple-headed hyacinths,
Indian paint-brush red,
Tiny little cream-cups gay,
Thistles, height of head.

Evening primrose pink and white,
Her own poppies too,
Malacothrix, creamy, mellow,
Golden hearts that smile at you.

All the gorgeous colorings
Flung in riot wide,
Like a brilliant tapestry
On the mountain side.

MABEL CONE BUSHNELL.

Cranford Ways and Days

CRANFORD was a hamlet where women reigned, so Mrs. Gaskell writes in her delightful story. If, once in a while, a man found himself alone at an evening party—alone with those quaint Cranford ladies—he sought excuses, later on, to keep away from the "lady-like" place—his regiment, his ship, or pressing business—and Cranford went on very well!

"For keeping the trim gardens full of choice flowers without a weed to speak them; for frightening away little boys who look wistfully at said flowers through the railings; for rushing out at the gate when they venture into the garden if the gates are left open; for deciding all questions of literature and politics without troubling themselves with unnecessary reasons or arguments;—the ladies of Cranford are quite sufficient."

Mrs. Gaskell knew Cranford and loved it. She came to live there—that is in Knutsford—when she was a small child; so, all through her story, fact and fancy are most sympathetically and lovingly interwoven. She writes of the "elegant economy" practiced in the little town, where it was considered vulgar "to give anything expensive in the way of eatable or drinkable, at the evening entertainments. Water bread-and-butter and sponge-biscuits were all that the Honorable Mrs. Jamieson gave"; and though many of them were far from rich in worldly goods, they were all aristocrats, and "none of us spoke of money, because that subject savoured of commerce and trade." In the tiny town good will ruled, and partly—were we tempted to believe—because, "although the ladies of Cranford know all each other's proceedings, they are exceedingly indifferent to each other's opinions."

Miss Mary and Miss Lucy Holland (the Miss Deborah and Miss Matty Jenkins of "Cranford"), were cousins of Mrs. Gaskell, for whom she had a most affectionate regard. Miss Mary, who spent some time in London, was remarkable in many ways, and numbered among her friends people of distinction and worth, of whom were Hallam and Miss Edgeworth. Returning to Knutsford from those contacts, she became an influence for good in her old home. Gentle, loving Miss Lucy, who painted this water color of Knutsford in 1846, had a fine artistic touch and taste, and we thank her for leaving us this attractive picture.

Twenty years after the publication of "Cranford," a niece of Miss Mary and Miss Lucy, Mrs. Mary Sibylla Holland, wrote inimitable letters from that demure town, with almost as sympathetically humorous a tone as Mrs. Gaskell:

"Church House, Knutsford, May, 1874.

"Time goes slowly in this old-world place. . . . Aunt Mary still blames Lady Holland for dressing the boys in lacy instead of in green velvet coats, with gold buttons and wide-trimmed collars, in which they looked so handsome. And Aunt Lucy taught the farmers to trim their hedges so close, and wonders that I never heard of Romper Low, the highwayman, who lived on the Heath here, and had an underground passage to Old Tabley, and was so civil to the Miss Rumbolds when he met him and asked him to take care of them over the Heath to Church House, and how Dr. Holland met him afterwards and thanked him. It is so strange to hear all this, and the very primroses and lambs look as though they were only a remembrance too."

One evening, just as in Cranford, the spent reading of old letters—"Edgeworth's, Barbauld's, Aitken's, Darwin's, Wedgewood's, and all that old set. . . . Miss Edgeworth's letters are charming and there are drawers full of them."

With a Mrs. Gaskell touch, Mrs. Holland writes of the old church: "I thought of you all Sunday morning. The old ladies, though dissenters (Unitarians), keep a rigid hold on the N. E. aisle of the church, under the great ten-tiered gallery, and in line with the Three-decker. It was refitted with bays in 1801. Date in brass nails on the floor. The corners are wide and the hassocks large, and I am ashamed to confess that the ascension was not uncomfortable. Not a soul could see, save the person himself."

Procuring writing paper at the risk of waking Miss Mary or Miss Lucy presented a humorous situation and some ingenuity:

"P. S.—It is so difficult to get him for his many mercies, in bearing the remainder of our lives according to his will and word. —THOMAS FULLER, in "Mixed Contemplations on These Times." (1608—1641)

When during his later years Wedgewood had become not only very prosperous, but had acquired considerable wealth, his generous and public spirit prompted him to employ much of his riches in furthering wide schemes of benevolence and general utility.—A. H. CHURCH, F. R. S., in "Josiah Wedgewood, Master-Potter."



Knutsford, Cheshire. ("Cranford"). From a Water Color by Miss Lucy Holland, 1846

Finer Hunger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He had journeyed by starlight
And the glimmer of a coracle moon
To a country of mellowing fruit.
Hungry at dawn
He came into an orchard
Of apples crisp with dew.
Shivering lovely
His eyes were ringed with weariness
And large with hunger.
Nor heavy but the price of bread.
An ill-fated fear withheld him
From despoiling the diamond delicacy
Enfolding the apples.

He slept, therefore,
Till the fruit was russet and warm.
Then he arose and feasted
Having marvelously dreamed
That dreams that hunger brings
"Feed upon the heart."
Nor heavy but the price of bread.
And he prayed—strange lad—
"Make stronger, Lord, make finer,
My hunger."

A. E. JOHNSON.

His Own Best Workman

In the year 1759, at the age of twenty-nine, Josiah Wedgewood was working entirely on his own account as a master potter. He had already achieved a local reputation, but none of his contemporaries could have then anticipated the wide renown which he was afterwards to acquire. His capital was extremely small; but he knew his strength, and he took to take on lease a portion of the premises belonging to his distant cousins, John and Thomas Wedgewood, of the Big House, Burslem. . . .

In these modest premises, which soon became wholly inadequate to his rapidly extending manufacturing and business requirements, Wedgewood . . . set actively to work, restricting his labors at first to the production of small ornamental articles, similar, no doubt, to those which he had made when in partnership with Whieldon. Here an arrangement which he had made with that potter at the outset of their association stood him in good stead, for he had expressly reserved to himself the right of keeping secret all the improvements which he might effect during the term of partnership. He began with a very small staff of workmen, but these were chosen with discretion, and so trained in habits of order and observation as to be capable of realizing his own mixture of clay, supervising the firing of his kilns, and acted as clerk and warehouseman as well. His reputation rapidly advanced among his neighbors, and he was frequently called upon to exercise his ingenuity in making matches to replace broken pieces belonging to services of foreign origin. Orders came in from a more widely extended area, while Wedgewood himself started new lines of manufacture, which speedily attracted attention and acquired a certain degree of importance. . . .

When during his later years Wedgewood had become not only very prosperous, but had acquired considerable wealth, his generous and public spirit prompted him to employ much of his riches in furthering wide schemes of benevolence and general utility.—A. H. CHURCH, F. R. S., in "Josiah Wedgewood, Master-Potter."

Geistigkeit in der Erziehung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS englische Wort „educate“ (erziehen) stammt von dem lateinischen Zeitwort educare her. Dieses ist mit dem Wort educere verwandt, das herausbringen bedeutet. In vielen Beziehungen stimmen anerkannte Erziehungswesen mit diesem Gedanken des Herausbringens überein. Eine allgemeine Ansicht ist, dass Erziehung den Schüler aus der Unwissenheit heraus- und in einen Kenntnisreichtum, den andere Menschen vorher gesammelt haben, hineinbringt oder -führt. Doch die grundlegende Voraussetzung, der Schüler sei unwissend, ist an sich ein unvollkommener Ausgangspunkt; auch ist zu bedenken, dass das Wissen der Gelehrten sowohl Irrtum als auch Wahrheit in sich schließt, und daher nicht vollständig aus der Unwissenheit herausführen kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft vermischt diese irrigen Anschauungen und führt das menschliche Denken durch Festhalten an Gott als dem unendlichen Gemüt vom blinden Glauben zum beweisbaren Verständnis, von der Materie zum Geist, vom Irrtum zur Wahrheit, vom sterblichen Gemüt zum unsterblichen Gemüt. Indem die göttliche Wissenschaft leugnet, dass der Mensch Gottes unwissend sei, erzielt sie durch Hinführen zu der Tatsache, dass der Mensch, der er das Kind Gottes ist, intelligent sein muss. Sie anerkennt die Erleuchtung und das Verständnis des göttlichen Gemüts als endgültig und verwirft die Lehre der Schwelgerei, dass die gehäuften Annahmen und Schlussfolgerungen des menschlichen Denkens endgültig massgebend seien.

Unter Erleuchtung kann man das Hervorbringen oder Entzählen des Geistes verstehen, der nicht geschätzt ist, verstanden. Von diesem Gesichtspunkte aus wird Erleuchtung manchmal als das Hervorbringen von dem Menschen innewohnenden geistigen Fähigkeiten betrachtet, wie der Edelsteinschleifer durch Schleifen und Glätten die Schönheit und den Glanz eines Edelsteins hervorbringt. Aber die Schulen an dem sogenannten menschlichen Gemüt arbeiten, das angeblich sowohl unwissend als auch intelligent ist, so können sie so wenig wie der Edelsteinschleifer, der einen unechten Diamanten bearbeitet, ein vollkommenes Ergebnis hervorbringen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft verwirft jeden Glauben an ein endliches Gemüt oder an ein Gemüt, das ein und unendlich—Gott selbst—ist. Sie erkennt dadurch, dass sie die Vollkommenheit des Gemüts, Gottes, und des Menschen unaufhörliche Beziehung zu ihm offenbart. Die Möglichkeiten, Gutes zu wissen und zu tun, sind für den Menschen Gottes, der der Ausdruck des göttlichen Gemüts ist, unbegrenzt. Dies stimmt überein mit Jesu Massstab: „Denn sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist.“ Obgleich die Christliche Wissenschaft von einem andern Standpunkt ausgeht und einen höheren Massstab anlegt als die üblichen Erziehungspunkte, so setzt sie doch die Bemühungen und die Arbeit der weltlichen Schulen nicht herab. Die weltlichen Schulen leisten ein gewisses Maß an Erleuchtung, indem sie den Schüler zu einem gewissen Grad aus der Unwissenheit herausführen. Sie bereiten den Boden für die Christliche Wissenschaft, die den Schüler zu der Erkenntnis führt, dass er ein Teil des göttlichen Gemüts ist, und dass er, wie Paulus sagt, „in ihm leben, wehen und sind wir“, wie Paulus sagt.

Spirituality in Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE English word „educate“ is derived from the Latin verb *educare*, which is also to *educere*, meaning to bring out. In numerous ways accepted methods of education conform to this thought of bringing out. One common estimate is that education brings or leads the student out of ignorance into a store of knowledge that others have previously accumulated. But the initial presumption that the student is ignorant is by itself an imperfect starting point; also, it is to be remembered that the accumulated information of scholars includes error as well as truth, and so cannot completely lead out of ignorance.

Christian Science avoids these mistaken views; and through adherence to God as infinite Mind, leads human thought from blind belief to demonstrable understanding, from matter to Spirit, from error to Truth, from mortal mind to immortal Mind. Denying that God's man is ignorant, divine Science educates by leading up to the fact that since man is the child of God, he must be intelligent. It accepts the inspiration and understanding of divine Mind as final, and rejects the scholastic dogma that the aggregated beliefs and conclusions of human thinking are final authority.

To educate may be taken as meaning to bring out or to reveal that which is hidden or unappreciated. From this standpoint, education is sometimes regarded as the bringing out of inherent mental qualities in the individual, as when the lapidary who, by cutting and polishing, brings out the beauty and brilliance of a precious stone. But as the schools work with the so-called human mind, which is supposed to be both ignorant and intelligent, they can no more bring out an ideal result than can the gem cutter who works with an imitation diamond. Christian Science rejects all belief in a finite mind, or minds, and teaches that divine Mind is one, and infinite—is God Himself. It educates by revealing the perfection of Mind, God, and man's inseparable relation to Him. The possibilities of knowing and doing good are unlimited for God's man, who is the expression of divine Mind. This conforms to Jesus' standard: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Although Christian Science proceeds from a different standpoint and maintains a higher standard than popular systems of education, it does not disparage the efforts and work of secular schools. The free school affords a practical starting place for the human education of adherents of Christian Science, as well as of all others; and Christian Scientists acknowledge and make use of the many merits and progressive tendencies in secular education, so called. By so doing they qualify themselves and prepare the way for still freer, better schools and truly higher education. They learn from the schools; and the schools need them. Therefore, by mutual consideration and co-operation both progress together. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, deplored the impractical tendencies of such schools, however, in that they accept dogma and action; but she appreciated and commended all constructive

educational work. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 195): "Academics of the right sort are requisite. Observation, invention, study, and original thought are expansive and should promote the growth of mortal mind out of itself, out of all that is mortal."

Scholastic teaching may recognize that truth and error, reality and unreality, are but contrasting pairs of terms, of which the positive is actual and substantial, while the negative is merely supposititious, insubstantial. In which case it should deal with error and unreality as mistakes to be corrected or eliminated, not as facts to be analyzed or explained. Christian Science confirms this position. But when the schools assume that Spirit and matter are equally real, Science dissents, finding ample authority in the sacred Scriptures, in reason, and in results, to maintain that Spirit is real and true, but that matter, as its contrary, is unreal and erroneous.

This scholastic mistake has perpetuated even in Christian schools a number of vicious beliefs, among others the pagan superstition that matter heals disease as well as, if not better, than Spirit. All along this line, the teaching of divine Science departs from that of the schools; and spiritual healing, as well as the authority of the Bible, supports the departure. Mrs. Eddy's demonstration of the efficacy of scientific, spiritual power to heal disease, sin, and all other forms of evil affords a reasonable background for her prediction (Miscellaneous Writings, I, 61): "The education of the future will be instruction, in spiritual Science, against the material symbolic counterfeits of science."

It is a matter of practical proof that Christian Science enables its adherents to heal sin and disease as Christ Jesus healed them. This Science shows that righteousness and health are spiritual realities, for they express God; and that their opposites, sin and sickness, are material beliefs, and are unreal. Christian Science does not dwell upon evil and try to analyze it in order to bring out good; but it wholly rejects any claim of reality in disease or any evil. Christian Science constantly maintains that God is All, and that there is no reality apart from Him. This does not eliminate or minimize any genuine quality or element of existence that mortals rightly cherish. It excludes, however, all materialistic beliefs about man or the universe; but the real spiritual universe, including man, necessarily is included in the aliveness of Spirit; for, as Paul said, "in him we live, and move, and have our being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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UNSETTLED
TONE SHOWN
BY MARKETStocks Pursue No Definite
Price Trend—Selling
Orders NumerousNEW YORK, April 13 (AP)—Selling
orders were more numerous at the
opening of the stock market today,
but losses were limited to fractions
and from Nash Motors, which fell 1
point, and Du Pont 1 1/2.Radio Corporation and Savage Arms
touched new minimums for the year.
Some substantial advances, how-
ever, were registered, including a point
each in Southern Railway and Union
Bag & Paper, and two points in Air
Reduction.Subsequent buying of high-priced
shares did not exert its usual beneficial
effect on sentiment, traders for the
moment being more disposed to follow
the trend revealed by certain popular
shares.Prices of shares of the same general
class continued to move in opposite di-
rections, Hudson Motors showing
strength while General Motors lost
ground.Sinclair preferred advanced two
points in reflection of the favorable an-
nual statement, but other oils eased off
under the influence of the 25 percent
cut in the price of Pennsylvania Crude.Rumors of new steel combinations,
involving Otis Steel, caused a jump
of 1 point in the preferred shares
while the common touched a new 1927
high.Commercial Solvents B continued its
exceptional rise, jumping five points
to \$44, a new record, compared with
the low this year of \$23, registered in
January.Motors Are Higher
American Linsed preferred moved
up 3 points despite the deficit of more
than \$1,000,000 shown in the annual
report after several dividends.Warner Brothers Pictures was freely
accumulated, and jumped two points.
Sharp declines were noted in Free-
port, which fell 1 1/2 points, and in
more than 10 points under Monday's
best figure, and in Universal Pipe.White Motors, Texas & Pacific and
Missouri all advanced 1 point.
An overnight jump of 12 points in
the Spanish pesetas to 17.61 featured
the firm foreign exchange opening.Demand sterling ruled around \$4.85
and French francs just below \$3.91.
Shares which command a big specu-
lative following when a movement
either way is started were unusually
active in the early part of the session.Motors worked higher under the lead-
ership of Mack Trucks and Hudson,
while the oils were limited on an
increasing scale owing to the unsatis-
factory trade situation.The raising of the new rate on call
loans to 4 1/2 percent unquestionably
caused some selling, but its effect was
neutralized by the aggressive buying
which went on in a number of indus-
trial, several of which touched new
high levels for many years. Warner
Brothers Pictures rose nearly 6
points.Bond Market Marks Time
The bond market today continued to
mark time, with prices irregularly
within a narrow range. Wall Street
observers predict that quiet will pre-
vail for about five weeks, until new
Government financing plans.The new \$5,000,000 Duquesne Light
Company 4 1/2 percent bonds were
promptly oversubscribed, and shortly
afterward were being quoted over the
counter at 104 1/2 or a point premium over
the offering price of 103 1/2.Among domestic listed bonds, Ameri-
can Telephone sinking fund 6s, Otis
Steel 6s and Sinclair issues sold
fairly higher, while Pacific
debentures 4s and Great Northern 7s
yielded to selling pressure.Rhinehart 7s with warrants were
in demand, but there was some
uneasiness in the ex-warrant
issue. Otherwise foreign obligations
were quiet and irregular.Federal Government bonds were
steady but demand was limited.CORN PRICES DROP
TO SEASON'S LOW
CHICAGO, April 13 (AP)—Corn
dropped today to the lowest price
which May and July deliveries have
reached yet this season. Wheat, oats
and barley were also lower, being
affected by sympathy with corn. Talk
was current that Armour Grain Com-
pany difficulties might result in bring-
ing about heavy deliveries of corn on
May contracts.Opening at 1/2 decline to 1/4 ad-
vance, corn receded all around. Wheat
showed unchanged to 1/4 up, and later
showed unchanged to 1/4 up.Opening prices today were: Wheat
May 1.32 1/2, July 1.37 1/2, Sept.
1.42 1/2, Oct. 1.47 1/2, Nov. 1.52 1/2,
Dec. 1.57 1/2, Jan. 1.62 1/2, Feb. 1.67 1/2,
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URES

In the lighter vein

AS A WAVE
 "What's your new maid's name?"
 "Marcelle."
 "Do you think she'll be permanent."—*Passing Show.*

—Humorist

Husband: "I can't see why you women need so many evening frocks. Why, look at this suit! I've had it since I was quite a young man."

A traveler stopping at a small southern town asked the old Negro who was taking him to the hotel in a dilapidated old cab, his name.

"George Washington, suh," was the reply.

"Well, that's a name well

"I reckon, sah, it ought to be. I'ae been drivin' hesh for more'n forty yeahs."—*College Humor.*

THE OTHER KIND

"Do you enjoy moving pictures?"

morrow, so you might come over and give us a hand."

—

THE TRANSLATION

"Brederen, we must do something to remedy de status quo," said a Negro preacher to his con-

quor' asked a member.
"Dat, my brudder," replied the
preacher, "am de Latin for de
mess we'ee in."—*St. John Globe.*

THE MONITOR READER | *In the Lighter Vein*

—Humorist

Husband: "I can't see why you

Church any return to certain things upon which it turned its back at the Reformation."

T. L. HUMBERSTONE: "Half the troubles in the world have been

IF ANY man asks for greatness, let him

10000 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

Friend in Need

ing here and there an occupation that would provide a livelihood. It seemed, however, that labor was

They reached the port with 35 cents between them and before long

What was their surprise when a few minutes later a hearty meal was

his pleasure across the room.

10

THE CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Belgo-Dutch Treaty

HOLLAND'S recent rejection of the Belgo-Dutch treaty signed at The Hague just over two years ago to regulate the new position of Belgium created by the abolition of the latter's neutrality in the Versailles Treaty, is not a matter which can be passed over as an affair of no consequence. While the issues involved are happily not of a kind that are likely to defy the ordinary methods of diplomacy, they nevertheless affect very closely the neighborly relations between the two countries and are also intimately bound up with certain other questions of general international interest.

Fear for the commercial prosperity of Rotterdam which it was believed would be seriously threatened if Belgium were permitted to build the two new canals from Antwerp to the Rhine, as the proposed agreement would have allowed her to do, was one of the chief reasons for the rejection of the treaty. Certain elements in Holland also seem to have been genuinely concerned lest the effect of the treaty should be to bring the country within the orbit of France to the detriment of Dutch independence. Nor has Holland forgotten that the Belgians put in a claim for certain pieces of Dutch territory, notably the land round the Western Scheldt, to be transferred to them at the close of the World War. Another serious objection was to the changed status of Antwerp, which would have ceased to be solely a commercial port as in the past. This opened the contentious question of the passage of warships through Dutch territorial waters up the Scheldt, and though the treaty expressly stated that the river was to be "free and open to vessels of all nations except warships," it was laid down in an interpretive memorandum that this clause "prejudged in nothing that which is relative to the passage of Belgian war vessels up the Scheldt whether in time of peace or war."

In order to allay Dutch apprehensions on this last score, Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Foreign Minister, recently declared officially that Holland was entitled under the treaty to close the Dutch portion of the Scheldt to warships of all nations, Belgium included, but his pronouncement did not have the desired effect of securing ratification. And it must be admitted that the Dutch are fully entitled to have their obligations in this direction defined with the utmost precision, seeing that their neutrality might be gravely compromised if they allowed submarines from Antwerp to pass through their territorial waters in the event of any future hostilities in this part of the world.

Connected with this side of the controversy is another vexed question which wrecked the first negotiations and was accordingly left out of count in the treaty that has just been rejected—namely, who owns Wieringen sands. This bit of floss from the sea came into existence not so many years ago at the mouth of the Scheldt and inconsiderately placed itself not only within the three-mile limit from the Belgian coast, thereby encouraging Belgium's claims, but in a position which gives the Dutch a strong right to it under yet another treaty—the Treaty of Munster of 1648. A glance at the map will show that if Belgium owned this strip of sand the strategic tables would at once be turned on Holland, which has hitherto owned both banks of the Scheldt from its mouth to the very gates of Antwerp.

Fortunately, as has already been stated, there is no reason to take too gloomy a view of these complicated issues. The people of the Netherlands fully recognize that their treaty commitments obligate them to give Belgium the utmost consideration in everything that appertains to the waterways which radiate from her chief commercial town and which pass through Dutch territory on their way to the outside world. Though it may be that many of Holland's apprehensions about the implications of the rejected treaty were exaggerated, it should not be impossible to devise some new instrument which will allay suspicion and at the same time give Belgium everything that she can legitimately claim. The sooner this can be done the better it will be for all concerned. But how it is to be done is a different matter. Belgium has talked of laying the whole position either before the great powers or before the League, but there are certain indications that neither of these courses would be welcome in Downing Street, and perhaps not at the Quai d'Orsay either; so that the possibility of a resumption of negotiations between the two states primarily concerned cannot be excluded.

Welcoming the Automobile Tourist

WITH the increase in automobile travel American cities are making a bid for business through the erection of great signs at their gateways notifying tourists of their industrial activities, their recreational advantages, their historical points and such other information as may be appropriately set forth in a manner that he who rides may read.

A few years ago automobilists touring in strange territory often passed through cities and towns without seeing anything that would provide them means of identification. If they happened to pass the railroad station it might inform them of their whereabouts or perhaps some sign on a store might indicate the name of the place.

The practice, therefore, of notifying the touring public that "This Is Squeedunk," or "You Are Now Entering Milltown" or "Five Miles From Here Is Shoetown," is entirely an innovation. These signs do more than merely inform the traveler as to where he is. Though inanimate things, they radiate welcome. They give the incoming visitor the feeling that they have been waiting for him, that the town is his, so to speak, as long as he cares to stay.

In many of the cities and towns which have thus extended the glad hand of welcome at the outskirts, arrangements have been made within further to greet the touring visitor. Signs tell him that the Chamber of Commerce has a "booth" on "the common" or "in the square" or at the leading hotel, where information of any kind awaits only the asking.

Other signs may tell him that a municipal "camp site" is close at hand and that the tour-

ing automobilists will find there practically "all the comforts of home." And that there may be no mistake as to the sincerity of the welcome oftentimes committees appear to lend their ministrations in meeting whatever demands the well-being of their guests may require.

It is "hospitality" in capital letters that these municipalities are generating and its effect will rise far and above any commercial benefits that may accrue. Underneath and above and around it all is the love of man for his fellow man and the development of a brotherhood that ultimately must spread its influence over the entire civilized world.

A Hopeful Forward Glance

AN ACCOUNT of diplomatic negotiations from the inside was recently given by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain's Foreign Secretary, in words of singular beauty and significance. "The more I go to the meetings at Geneva the more I feel," he said, "that much of our rivalries is artificial, that many of the suspicions which still trouble the relations of the nations and the world are unfounded, and that with patience, courage, and with good will we can solve—as we ought to solve—by friendly agreement the many problems with which we are confronted." He added:

In foreign policy, above all things, I distrust the sensational. I implore people not to expect too much. If viewed from day to day we seem to record more mistakes than achievements; if we seem to accomplish little, yet if we look back over the last two or three years even, have we not traveled some way from the war mentality to a new and a better outlook on human affairs? I am an optimist. We need to be optimists if we meddle with public affairs. I am an optimist, but a reasoned optimist.

Provided that you are ready to advance little by little, provided that you will make good the ground behind you before you try to occupy more, provided you will not ask of men more than they can give you, you will find a great good will; you will be able to make steady progress. And you will find, I think, gradually growing up a body of international opinion, whether concentrated by a particular written constitution or not, which exercises so strong a moral force, which has behind it, in case of need, so powerful a material force, that the greatest nation in the world will be slow to defy it, and will be anxious to conform its policy to it and merit its good judgment.

The occasion of this statement was the unveiling by the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, of a portrait of Mr. Chamberlain in the hall of the Cordwainers' Company, one of London's ancient city guilds, with which members of Mr. Chamberlain's family have been prominently associated for 200 years, six of them having occupied the position of its master since 1769. It is a statement full of promise for the peaceful future of Europe.

Supplying the World With Bread

PLANS have been made for taking the first coincident and world-wide agricultural census, according to the assurances recently given by Leon M. Eastabrook, director of agricultural census of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. When visiting Washington recently to enlist the co-operation of the United States in the projected scheme, Mr. Eastabrook gave a picture of the seeming backwardness of many nations of the world to evaluate properly their agricultural crops. Out of the 200-odd countries listed by the International Institute, only sixty are said ever to have taken an agricultural census and less than forty have taken one since 1900. Of those, not more than four have taken a census in the same year, and no two have taken their censuses in the same manner. Such statistics, very naturally, may be interpreted to mean something they were not intended to. It must be remembered that all important agricultural countries take periodically and frequently very competent censuses, and where the censuses are lacking, the fields to be covered are of minor importance.

The fact, however, that a campaign is being made to embrace all the countries of the world in an annual census, taken in a manner conforming to an acceptable plan, is an undertaking that is worthy of full consideration. Not many years ago such a plan would never have been broached, for its consummation would have been highly improbable. But the nations of the world have been coming closer together, and this community of interest is directly traceable to the consciousness of the peoples that each nation is dependent upon the others and that friendly co-operation is essential to the welfare of all. That is no less true in any line of endeavor than in agriculture.

Mr. Eastabrook explained that all the European countries have promised their co-operation to the plan which was authorized at the April, 1926, meeting of the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Also all surrounding countries have agreed to co-operate, including Russia, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and the North African colonies. Following a trip to Canada, thence to the countries of Central America and the West Indies, Mr. Eastabrook will visit the Orient. The itinerary will take him to every country of the world, and he will return to Rome in time for the meeting of the general assembly of the institute in October, 1928. The success so far crowning his endeavors leads him to believe that his mission will be highly successful. Not only does this survey prove that the countries are ready to co-operate in taking the necessary census, but it demonstrates the desire of all peoples to measure in that way the dependence of one country upon another for its daily supply of bread. In that regard the mission has a deep significance, and the lesson to be learned therefrom is one that may continue to be realized for years to come.

Aunts, Brooms and Thrift

THE other day a man whose memory covers a long period talked to a reporter about brooms. He recalled a time when peddlers traveled New England roads selling these useful implements, a good broom for twenty or twenty-five cents and a splendid broom, with a handle striped red, white and blue, for thirty-five cents. He had an aunt who considered that more than fifteen cents for a broom was sheer extortion, and would send her nephew to cut hemlock boughs out of which she fashioned a capable broom herself. Off the traveled roads such brooms were common, although apparently they were not called "besoms" as they had been earlier. As said an ancient proverb, "New brooms sweep clean." When a

new broom was bought from the peddler, aunt, as was also the general custom, would strengthen it by drawing part of an old stocking leg over the straws to hold them longer together.

Such reminiscing in an interesting reminder of American changes during the last three-quarters of a century. The broom, symbol of housewifery, still chases the dust; but what would aunt have thought of the vacuum cleaner? One suspects that she would have considered the price extortionate, and preferred the wish of her besom to the whirr of a motor. Other aunts, but not she, might succumb, when it was invented, to the carpet sweeper, pursuing the dust on its little rollers. Other aunts might learn to ride bicycles, and come eventually to vacuum cleaners. But not that one. There are still uncountably more brooms than vacuum cleaners in New England, and there are plenty of old stockings—but who now prolongs the usefulness of a stocking to prolong the usefulness of a broom? Some may, but the economy is no longer a custom.

This, it may be argued, is a significant and regrettable difference between past and present treatment of new brooms and old stockings. But there was probably more in it than thrift. The effectiveness of a new broom has been long and widely recognized—English, Danes, Germans, Dutch and other nations had the same proverb about it—and to keep a new broom at its best as long as possible was important aside from any question of domestic finance. Dependence on peddlers, it is conceivable that housewives naturally took more care of their brooms than they do in a period when stores, well supplied with new ones, are so conveniently located. Stockings also were made of stouter material, and better suited to bind a new broom.

When Young April Comes

OF young April, standing halfway between the first welcome evidence of spring and the full bloom of summertime, someone has said, "I hold it the heaven's blessing and the earth's comfort." The same thing might fittingly be said of all the months as they pass in glad review, for each one brings, with unfailing certainty, its share of beauty and bounty or provision thereto. But there is, perhaps, more especially a sense of hopefulness abroad in the land during the year's fourth month that strikes upon a sympathetic chord in most human hearts.

It is the opening month. The bursting sod, the quickening of roots, sending to the tips of the branches their greenening attestation of awakening nature, the increasing number and variety of bird notes, all presage of coming forth to visible expression of those things of loveliness which the long winter, with protective method, has been insubduing. So gradually, so quietly, have the grass plots and the hillsides assumed their coats of tender green that, after all, one becomes almost suddenly aware that winter has departed and spring has really come.

The more venturesome trees have already enveloped themselves in elusive, yet unmistakable, atmospheres of green which hang suspended in mid-air like delicate opalescent shadows, if seen through a half-hour fall of April snow. The air is full of good odors, fresh, and laden, not with sweetness characteristic of fruitful summertime, but rather with an almost bitter tang peculiar to the newly opening and expectant soil. There is no longer any doubt about it: nature is fairly awake and ready for what the summer is to bring. Each day, some new flower is unfolded; some new bird cry is on the breeze; and some early butterfly spreads its wings.

It is not necessary to see all the early blooms the woodlands may hold, in order to rejoice in them. One feels their message on the fragrant winds. One knows the floral troops are on their way, and April in the heart responds in gladdened hope. The long yellow fringes of the willow trees, the pale forsythia's wands, the emerald flags that lift their blades beside a little river's banks, the expanding lilac buds, the tulip and the hyacinth, the fickle clouds and the silver rain—with such bright embellishments as these

"... proud-pied April dress'd in all his trim Hath put a spirit of youth in everything."

Random Ramblings

Now that the President has been declared, by his bootmaker, to have a perfect foot, he will, no doubt, feel even greater confidence than ever in putting his best foot forward whenever the occasion demands.

Those who buy automobiles on the installment plan must not only keep up the payments, but remember that there may also be payments on the up-keep.

With garden preparations going on all over the country, the fact should not be forgotten that anyone can cultivate friendship out of seeds of kindness.

One safe forecast about the shutdown in the American soft coal field is that either the owners or the miners will have to yield before the mines do.

Stealing bases may not invoke the ire of the honest baseball fan, but what about the umpire who is perpetually calling strikes!

Square-shaped doughnuts are replacing the round style in certain localities. Trying to square the circle again, eh?

Diplomatists are too brown a study seeking to determine whether the Reds are a factor in the "Yellow peril."

Ask any golfer who has lost his last ball whether he would prefer to find it or a diamond in the "rough."

Words that are weighed carefully often carry greater weight than those that are dropped carelessly.

The inventor who got \$250 from a ton of straw has nothing on the manufacturer of spring hats.

Strange as it may seem, inn-experienced men usually make the best hotel keepers.

If wishes were motored, beggars would have no place to park them.

Strange that one cannot cut sharp corners and be on the square.

Facts do not always spell pay.

Agriculture in Egypt

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE traveler entering Egypt by its chief gateway, Alexandria, is quite likely to conclude that he is about to visit a desert country. To the west stretches a low-lying shore, with great sand dunes at the back, topped with scraggy palms, presenting few signs of human habitation and no evidence of cultivation. To the eastward, Abukir Bay sweeps inland, its shores showing scarcely more signs of arable land, but a greater number of date palms, giving something of an air of prosperity to the scene. One soon learns, however, that this ancient city, about which hang so many centuries of complex history, is not in the midst of a desert, but is, rather, backed by a great area, the Nile Delta, which is probably not exceeded in fertility by a tract of equal area anywhere in the whole world.

In this area, some 150 miles by 130 in extent, for uncounted centuries the generous Nile in its annual flood has deposited its rich silt, brought from the very heart of Africa. This fertile area, extending from the very environs of Cairo to the Mediterranean, varies in depth of alluvial deposit from three or four to thirty or more feet, the deeper portions being nearer the sea.

Formerly, seven months of the Nile added their annual deposit; but at present two, the Rosetta and the Damietta mouths, are the only open channels for the great river; that is, except for the artificial canals, which carry water for irrigation about the delta. With the building of the great dams above, the lesser channels became silted and ceased to carry the waters of the river, even in flood.

Now, during the long summer when, because of the division into irrigating canals of the entire volume of the river's flow in its lower courses, the river is quite dry, it becomes necessary to shut out the salty waters of the sea by the construction of temporary embankments.

Although for centuries certain areas of the delta have been continuously cultivated, it was not until recently that practically the whole area was brought under cultivation. Drainage of Lake Abukir and other low-lying lakes has opened up many thousands of acres of this alluvial land to the growing of a great variety of crops, including wheat, maize, durra (or Indian corn), Egyptian cotton, which because of its long staple is the most valuable cotton grown, artichokes, "glorified thistles," many varieties of vegetables, and, as the chief forage crop, basheen, Egyptian clover, a succulent and extremely prolific forage plant in appearance strangely resembling alfalfa, but yielding four or five crops each year from a single planting.

Basheen is the chief forage crop, green or dried, for the numerous herds and flocks which dot the landscape as thickly as the dairy heads of Holland. These include goats, fat-tailed sheep, water buffalo, cattle, mules, donkeys, and the ubiquitous camel—all seen at times peacefully feeding in a single area.

Fifty days from planting, this clover yields its first cutting; and every thirty or forty days thereafter it is harvested, until finally, after the fifth crop is removed, it is allowed to bear seed for the next year.

As one motors out from Alexandria eastward along the old Mahmudieh Canal, the Arab farmers, fellahin, and their families are seen performing the various labors of agriculture. At this time of year, mid-March, the women, clad in black from head to foot, but without the Tashmah—are mostly engaged in harvesting the clover, cutting it with sickles while they squat upon the ground. The lush grass is carried away by a variety of conveyances, in donkey carts, in baskets borne upon the heads of the women, and in great bales suspended from mules. Huge loads which almost hide the camel, seen at a distance, look like moving hillocks of green.

How truly is Egypt the gift of the Nile! Even the fertile

delta lands are dependent upon its turbid water for the so-necessary moisture. Through spring and summer there is no rainfall, and the rich earth, drenched by the winter rains, which end in March, soon dries like powder unless artificially watered at frequent intervals.

In consequence, an extensive irrigation system has been developed and is being maintained by the Government. This accounts for the network of canals and ditches extending in all directions, fed by the Mahmudieh Canal.

As the land is below the level of the canal, the water is lifted over the banks into the irrigation ditches by water wheels turned by an ox, a mule, a horse, or a donkey attached to a long sweep. As the animal travels in a circle of which the sweep is the radius, it is blindfolded to prevent it becoming dizzy.

Here one has before him the story of the development of agricultural machinery. The fellah still plows with a wooden plow, consisting of a long beam to which is attached at an angle a short beam with a steel point. The plow is guided by a single upright standard, drawn by various animals, often in grotesque combinations, a mule and a water buffalo, an ox and a donkey, a pair of cows, and not infrequently by a single animal.

On a neighboring farm perhaps will be found gangs of plows drawn by modern tractors and followed by drivers modern machines for pulverizing the clods and preparing the land for the crop.

Equally diversified are the means for irrigation. Here a fellah with sweep and basket lifts water to a trough which empties into his irrigation ditch. There an up-to-date oil engine with ball-bearings lifts 7000 gallons a minute. Between these extremes are a variety of implements, even Archimedes' screw, a cylinder of wood six or seven feet long. When turned vigorously by two men, it lifts a considerable volume of water three or four feet into the ditch which leads it to the growing crops.

Of all crops grown, cotton is usually the most profitable, yielding 400 to 500 pounds to the acre, with a net profit of approximately \$150 an acre. Good cotton land is valued at \$500 an acre and frequently brings that price. Rice is also successfully cultivated, the flooding of the land at proper intervals being comparatively easy because of the intricate system of canals and ditches.

Sugar cane is grown, too, but not so extensively in the delta as in upper Egypt, where there are sugar mills. In lower Egypt, the cane is mostly sold to the natives, who find the succulent stalk a delicacy because of its sweetness. Tobacco cultivation has been superseded by cotton and other crops, as the Government taxed the tobacco raiser more than he could stand.

Up the delta toward Cairo, much more wheat is raised and the yield is large, thirty bushels or more an acre. The grain is now putting out its heads, and the waving fields give a look of great prosperity to the country. Many birds are seen about the delta, living on terms of intimacy with the people.

The family of a farmer in the field, with the children at play among the kids and lambs, the sheep and goats, in company with sleek cattle quietly chewing their cud while the farmer plows close by and the white egrets fearlessly hunt their food in the furrows and lush grass, make a picture of contentment which one is not likely to forget.

Few rural scenes possess greater charm or present more evidence of prosperity. And yet the great majority of farmers live in a manner which would be quite unbearable to the white man, who demands at least a degree of cleanliness and sanitation. With the extraordinary productivity of the Nile Valley and Delta, there has not come the white man's standard of living.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN has celebrated Beethoven's centenary with utmost dignity, as was to be expected of so music-loving a city as this, which is, moreover, the capital of the country in which the great composer was born. A special Beethoven week was arranged, during which his opera, "Fidelio," was performed six times in the municipal and state opera houses, his "Missa Solemnis" was given four times, and his Ninth Symphony and all his string quartets were played three times. Also the overture to "Egmont," the Fifth Symphony and many other of his works were played. The Berlin radio-casting station included music by Beethoven in each day's program during that week. The entire Ninth Symphony, for instance, was played by its orchestra under Bruno Walter, one of Germany's foremost conductors. On another evening the opera, "Fidelio," was transmitted from the State Opera House. Countless art stores and bookshops are showing portraits of Beethoven, while the newspapers print long essays about his life and work, and publish reproductions of his music in his own writing. Two exhibitions have been opened, showing fragments of Beethoven's handwriting, portraits, etc. Especially the one in the State Library is of interest, where the original music of "Fidelio," "Missa Solemnis" and of the Fifth and the Ninth Symphonies is shown.

The State Porcelain Works in Berlin, formerly the Royal Porcelain Works, will present the town of Meissen in Saxony with porcelain chimneys, to be hung in its City Tower in celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of that town. Several of these bells will have a height of one meter, and will represent the first porcelain chimneys of such dimensions in this country. Meissen is the seat of the factory producing the famous "Dresden china," known here by the more correct name of "Meissen porcelain."

The first evening high school will be opened here shortly, where men and women who did not finish school or who attended lower schools and thus are debarred from the universities may complete their studies and thus obtain the qualification for entering the universities. The school will be modeled after the American evening high schools, though naturally adapted to German methods of study. The courses will be held on five days of the week, from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evening, and will comprise German literature, history, geography, mathematics, natural science, English and either French or Latin, all classes being compulsory. Apart from the stipulation that the pupils must not be younger than eighteen, no age limit is set, so that even adults who wish to improve their knowledge can attend the courses.

Owing to the warm weather this winter, the city of Berlin has saved the sum of 600,000 marks which had been set aside for paying for the removing of snow. This sum, it is interesting to note, was even small compared with that needed in former years to clear the streets in the winter. In 1919 not less than 1,200,000 marks and in 1906 almost 2,000,000 marks were needed for this purpose.

It is a generally acknowledged fact that the women of Berlin of late can well compete with the women of other leading capitals so far as fashions and stylishness are concerned. Before the war they were still held back in this respect by the austere Prussian simplicity which permeated society, while during the war and the year following it the lack of materials and the isolation of Germany had a marked effect on fashions. Freed from these restrictions, it is remarkable to watch how the women of this city have forged ahead and delight in dressing well and, above all, with style; and it is even more remarkable to see the German men gradually following suit. Considerable interest is aroused here in the feminine world by the opening of a new first-class fashion salon, which is in the hands of a famous Parisian firm and will be under the personal management of a Russian princess and a

French countess. Every kind of Parisian model is to be shown, and it is guaranteed that any dress or other article selected will be obtainable within four days direct from the French capital.

The Ford Company in Berlin has just lowered its prices by about 350 and 500 marks, the roadster now selling for 3075 marks, or approximately \$732. This price may seem high according to American standards, but is extremely low when compared with the price of the cheapest German car, the small Hanomag roadster, which has a one-cylinder engine in the rear and is sold for 2175 marks. The small German Opel roadster is sold for about the same price as the Ford car, but has an engine of only four horse-power. The new classification of imported automobile parts which subjects them all to a very high tariff and, which, it is said, was suggested by the German Automobile Club, may induce the Ford Company to manufacture its cars here instead of assembling them. So far, however, it has not been able to obtain the high-grade materials it needs at reasonable prices.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Taxation in Britain"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR entitled "Taxation in Britain" brings home how technical the man in the street holds such a subject to be. Small wonder it is that the layman should therefore relegate it to the realm of a statesman whose method it firmly believes to be almost those of the highwayman. Yet the basis of taxation is simple, and bearing it in thought surely tends to a kinder attitude.

For taxation is just a convenient expediency of a community to club together according to their ascertainable "stake in the country" in order to provide for their common well-being. How much happier therefore to see, in the hitherto seemingly objectionable little tax papers, a picture of the numerous public bodies ceaselessly occupied in framing—on the whole—wise laws for national, international and individual betterment; courts of law busy judging as conscientiously and helpfully as may be on vexed questions of human rights; untiring police protection and all the other public services that taxes provide for, that are so often taken for granted until some untoward occurrence deprives humanity of these benefits for a space and chaos seemingly ensues.

This does not, of course, apply to such taxes as are in the nature of duties, the regulation of which may, indeed, be confidently left in the hands of experienced economists and business men. The question of capital levies may also be considered beyond the scope of ordinary taxation, approximating as do these, and national debts, to the issuing and redemption of debentures on other corporations. Nevertheless, in the case of these as in that of normal taxation it is as well to remember that, in the process of legislation and what may be called the law of compensation, there ultimately the greatest good, not only to the greatest number but to the individual as well, provided the latter is honestly doing his best by all concerned; also that although there are occasional individuals who seem successful up to a certain point in cheating the public, and whose misdeeds when discovered are duly amplified, the vast number of unheard-of public servants are carrying conscientiously on, often doing a little more than their bit.

When, then, it is seen that taxes are not unfair burdens so much as just charges levied for things that are as indispensable to commercial and domestic well-being as are other legitimate but perhaps more obvious items on the balance sheet, what may have previously been a source of much anguish may come to be differently viewed in the light of appreciation.

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